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RED RIVER

A TEACHER'S RESOURCE UNIT
ON EARLY PIONEER LIFE

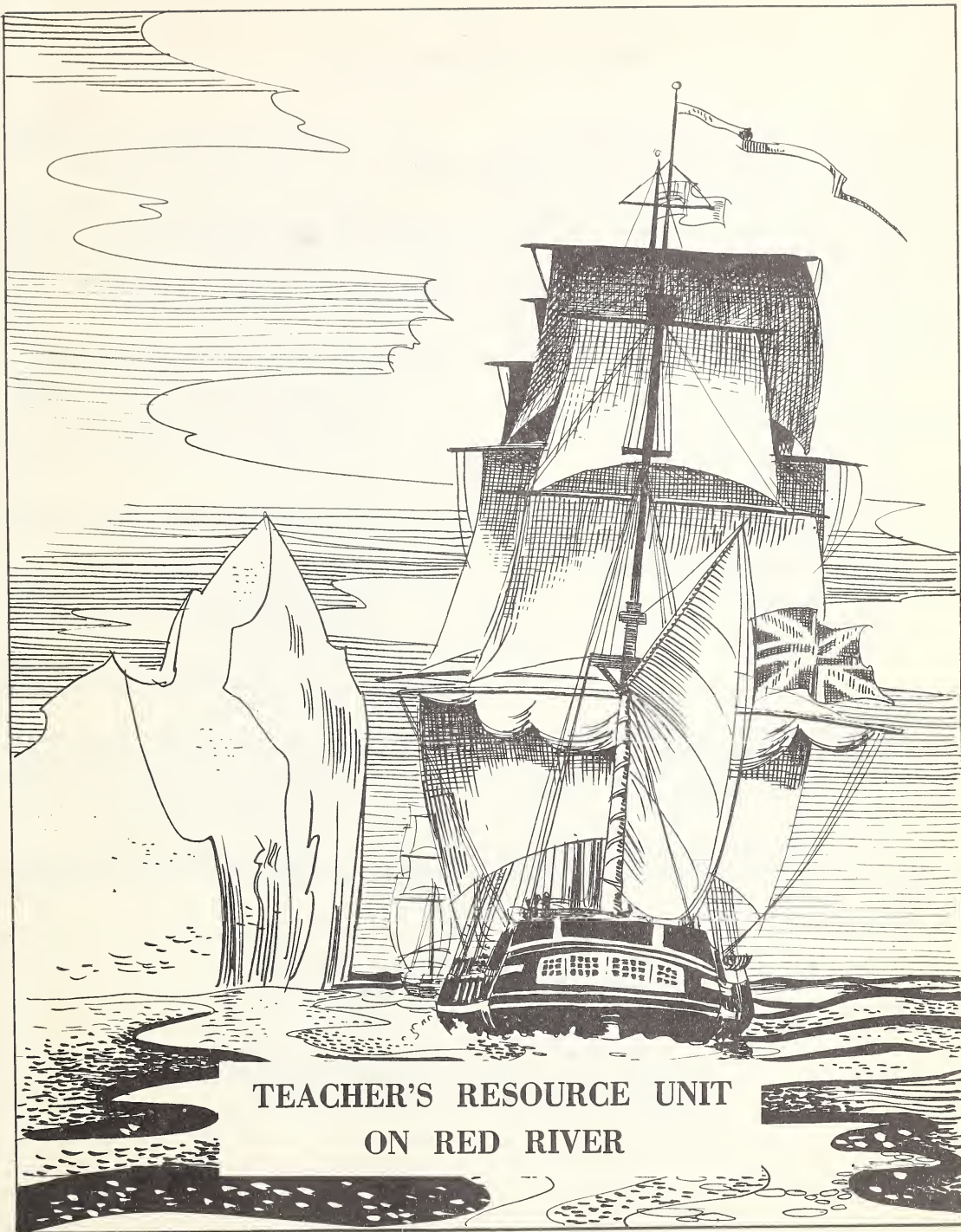


DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
EDMONTON, ALBERTA

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How to Use this Resource Unit

This booklet contains an accumulation of ideas, suggestions and information for use in an enterprise on pioneer life. It is not intended that all or any specific material be used in any enterprise; a complete plan of an enterprise has not been given. Rather the teacher, together with the pupils should plan an enterprise using the suggestions which appeal to them and best fit in with their ideas. Activities and suggestions can be selected from the various problems outlined or a group of three or four problems only can be treated in detail. There is no one way to do a Red River Enterprise.

It is important that the following be considered in any planning:

Social studies activities.

Language activities.

Science activities.

Health activities.

Music and Dramatization activities.

Construction activities.

Art activities.

Evaluation activities.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the enterprise should take place during and at the completion of it. Teacher and pupils should each have a share in the evaluation. Some of the possible, and worthwhile evaluations are:

(1) A weekly objective test given by the teacher on the factual material dealt with that week.

(2) An essay type of exam of two or three questions to be given at the end of the second, fourth and sixth problem areas covered.

(3) Evaluation by mark and comment, of each piece of work presented by each committee. This evaluation should be done by a group made up of representatives from all the committees. All maps, friezes, construction materials should be evaluated in this way.

(4) A time at the beginning or end of each enterprise period should be spent discussing:

- a. the reports presented by the various members—what made some, or any one of the reports, outstandingly good.
- b. the progress made in finding information.
- c. the comparative value of the reference books used.
- d. whether the facts which are being dealt with include all the possible science, health and geography facts as well as the historical ones.

(5) A record should be kept by each committee of the work done and time spent on each project by each member.

(6) A record book should be kept showing the initial plan of the enterprise, how the activities were carried out, any changes that were made in planning and information regarding evaluation by the teacher and the class.

Content material on the Red River is followed by suggested problem areas and suggested activities.

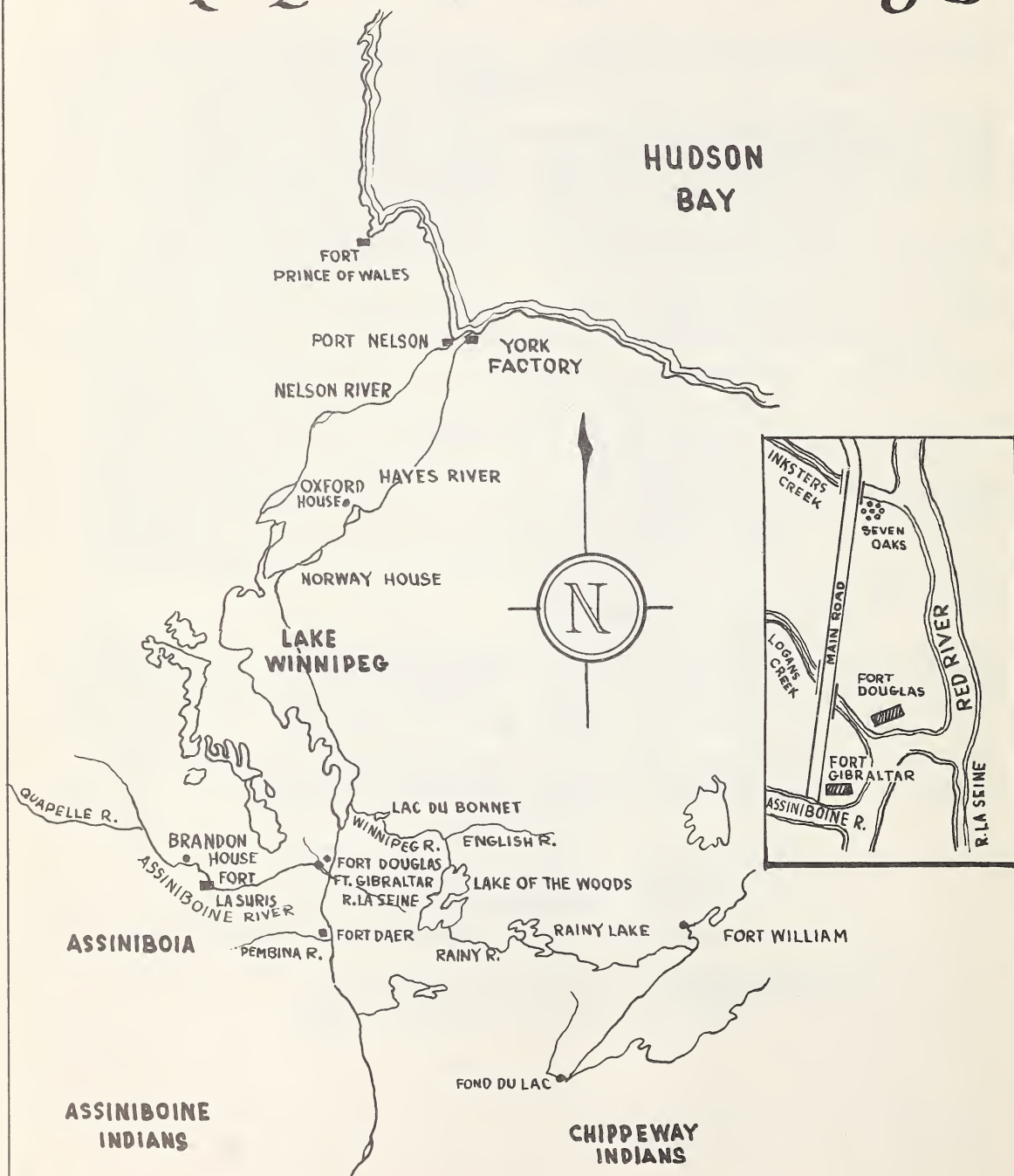
Note: This teacher's resource unit fits in with Section A, Grade IV of the Sequence Pattern of Bulletin II.

The resource unit was re-written by the editorial staff of the Department of Education under the direction of the Enterprise sub-committee.

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Map of the Red River Colony

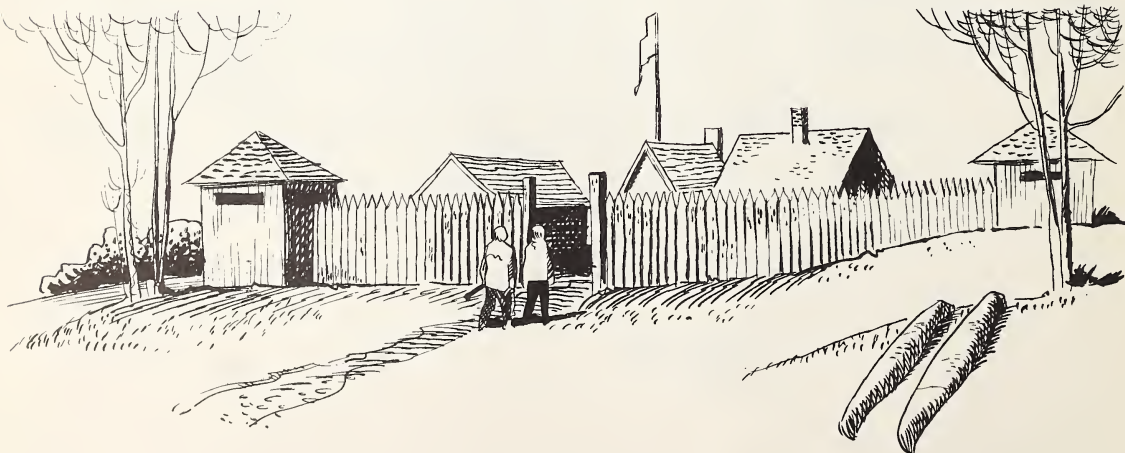


AN HISTORICAL OUTLINE OF RED RIVER

Chronological Survey of Red River Events

In preparing for a Red River Unit of work a chronological survey of events and growth of the colony should be made for the understanding and guidance of the teacher. The following outline would be typical:

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| <p>1800-1810: Eviction of crofter tenants in favor of sheep raising. (Note coincidence with rise of English textile industry.)</p> <p>1800: Selkirk began to buy stock in Hudson's Bay Company.</p> <p>1811: Selkirk received grant of 116,000 square miles from Hudson's Bay Company.</p> <p>1811: First settlers left Stornoway in July, under Miles Macdonell; arrived at York Factory in September.</p> <p>1812: Party under Miles Macdonell reached forks of Red River in August.</p> <p>1812: Settlers moved south to Fort Daer on the Pembina for the winter.</p> <p>1812: Second party of colonists arrived in October.</p> <p>1813-1815: Colony grew to 270 settlers centred around Point Douglas, Colony Gardens, Kildonan.</p> <p>1814: Food embargo by Macdonell climaxes trouble with North West Company at Fort Gibraltar.</p> <p>1815: Macdonell arrested, taken to Montreal by Duncan Cameron; 124 colonists deserted and went to Upper Canada. Remainder fled to Norway House. In fall refugees and new party under Semple returned and built Fort Douglas.</p> | <p>1816: Semple arrested Cameron and destroyed Fort Gibraltar, June 19—Massacre at Seven Oaks—Colony uprooted again.</p> <p>1817: Selkirk arrived with Swiss soldier-colonists (De Meurons) Selkirk made treaty with Indian chiefs. Selkirk returned to Upper Canada for lawsuits.</p> <p>1817-1819: Plagues of grasshoppers. — Crops lost by hail and frost. — Father Provencher opens Catholic Mission.</p> <p>1820: Selkirk died—Rev. John West, first Protestant missionary arrived in Red River.</p> <p>1821: North West Company joined the Hudson's Bay Company.</p> <p>1823: St. Boniface grew by addition of French, Swiss and French-Canadian settlers.</p> <p>1820-1825: Experimental farm, Buffalo Wool Company, Flax and Hemp Company, Buffalo Tallow Company.</p> <p>1826: Blizzards and floods — Population reached 1500.</p> <p>1835: Lower Fort Garry built.—Council of Assiniboia formed with Sir George Simpson and 15 councillors.</p> <p>1849: Trading monopoly of Hudson's Bay Company broken.</p> <p>1851: Dr. Black establishes first Presbyterian church in the West.</p> <p>1869: Hudson's Bay Company territory taken over by Canada—Riel Rebellion.</p> <p>1870: Province of Manitoba formed.</p> |
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Why the Settlers Came

The Napoleonic wars of the late 18th century left much national debt and returning veterans found it difficult to settle down into the village life they had left. For some considerable time life in England had been changing. The enclosure of land for the raising of sheep and production of wool for the textile trade had been causing village life to break down. The Scottish crofters were forced to sell their land and either move to English factory towns or emigrate to America.

The change affected Scotland less rapidly than England but by the end of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th, crofters, even as far north as Sutherlandshire, left their homes as a result of court orders and many thought favorably of the scheme to emigrate to the Red River. Lork Selkirk, a member of the Douglas clan had established colonies in Prince Edward Island and in Nova Scotia. He found that in P.E.I. the land area was too small and the soil was poor in Nova Scotia, therefore, he turned his attention to Western Canada and settled upon the Red River area as a possible solution to his problem of where to establish a colony for the Scottish people.

Lord Selkirk's Vision

Lord Selkirk was born in Scotland at Kirkudbright on the River Dee in 1771. As the youngest of seven sons, Thomas expected to have to make his own way in the world, for the eldest son only, inherits the estate, and as a result at 15, Thomas registered at the University of Edinburgh where he attended for four years. Many brilliant men lived in Edinburgh in that day and some were lecturers at the University. Adam Smith, the great economist lived in Edinburgh at that time and Robertson a famous historian of his day was the principal of the University. Douglas and Walter Scott also were students there about this time.

While Thomas was attending the university the French Revolution broke out. He was very interested and went to France to study the revolt first hand. When he returned he began to study Highland life and to learn Gaelic with the idea of trying to improve the lot of his own country men.

In a rebellion in 1745 which had been crushed by the English, the clansmen of the north had protested against the difficulty of making a living. The land had been owned by the clans up until this time. The chiefs were elected by the clansmen but these chiefs had no more control of the land than any one of the followers. Now the English took the land from the clans and gave it to the chieftains. Sons of these men were sent south to England to be educated and developed tastes which required increased rents from the clan-members. Then too

land speculators saw the value in raising sheep on the slopes and encouraged the chieftains to evict the clansmen. The latter drifted to the sea coast to earn a living by fishing or went to the industrial centres such as Glasgow to work in factories. Before the close of the 18th century thousands had emigrated.

Thomas, who had a deep dislike of the United States, concerned for the fate of the Empire and also activated by his warm interest in his fellow countrymen now planned his North American colonies. They were to be in British North America in order to strengthen Britain's hold there rather than in the pleasanter, easier lands to the south.

Thomas got his dislike of the United States from a childhood scare. In 1778 John Paul Jones, a Yankee pirate, who had originally come from Kirkudbright, had sailed in his ship "the Ranger" to Kirkudbright Bay in order to take Thomas' father, the Earl of Selkirk, prisoner. The Earl was away from his home so they made off with the silver plate. Thomas never forgot the rough sailors, the firing of the cannon in the night and the fright which they all had from these thieves. From this time on he disliked anything connected with Yankees.

As a small child he was influenced by many good things too. His father was a patron of the arts and Dugald Stewart, the philosopher, together with Robert Burns, the poet, were among those who were guests from time to time. It is said that while at their home Burns made up the "Selkirk Grace":

*"Some ha'e meat and canna eat,
And some wad eat that want it;
But we ha'e meat, an' we can eat,
And sae the Lord be thankit."*

No doubt Burns' feeling for the common man made an impression on the Selkirks as it did in all the Scots of that day.

In 1797 when the last of his brothers died Thomas became Lord Daer, and later upon the death of his father, Lord Selkirk. Now he had means to carry out his earlier plans and dreams. He was now a nobleman with a broad educated outlook on life. He would help the economic status of the Highlanders by providing new homes across the Atlantic and would at the same time help save British colonies by peopling the open spaces of her continental colonies.

It was for the Irish that Selkirk made his first efforts, however, not for the Scots. The Irish took advantage of the French Revolution to rise up against the English and were harshly put down. Selkirk felt that emigration would be the best remedy for Irish troubles. At first he suggested Louisiana and then, probably after reading Sir Alexander MacKenzie's account of his exploration of the interior of North America, he decided on Canada.

In 1803 attempts were made to colonize Ontario and Prince Edward Island. The Prince Edward Island colony was a success but the On-

tario one was a failure. The ground was too low and wet. Of the 111 immigrants 42 died the first year from fever and dysentery. His mind now turned to the interior of the continent. In 1808 Selkirk began to buy Hudson's Bay shares. His wife's family also bought in, to the extent that Selkirk soon had control of about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the stock. A few Hudson's Bay stockholders were North Westers, notably Sir A. MacKenzie and Wm. McGillvary. These men tried to throw discredit on Selkirk's scheme, but he persisted and eventually a million acres of Assiniboia were given over to settlement.

Three vessels were to set out for Hudson Bay that year. The *Edward* and *Ann*, which carried the settlers were the poorest of the lot. Even just before the vessel sailed the North Westers tried to sabotage the sailing by going to the vessel to try to get the immigrants to enlist in the Navy. MacKenzie himself took part in this affair.

The ship sailed from Stornoway July 26th, 1911 and settlers were on their way to Red River at last. Thus Lord Selkirk's dream of an inland Empire was on its way to fulfilment.

The specifications of Assiniboia and Lord Selkirk's advertisement of the new colony had read as follows:

Red River Settlement

Beginning at the western shores of Lake Winnipeg, at a point on 52°, 50' north latitude, and thence running due west to Lake Winnipegosis, otherwise called Little Winnipeg; thence in a southerly direction through said Lake, so as to strike its western shore in latitude 52°; thence due west to the place where the parallel 52 intersects the western branch of the Red River, otherwise called the Assiniboine River; thence due south from that point of intersection to the heights of land which separates the waters running into Hudson's Bay from those of the Missouri and the Mississippi Rivers; thence in an easterly direction along the height of land to the sources of the River Winnipeg, meaning by such last named River the principal branch of the waters which unite in the Lake Saginagas; thence along the main stream of those waters, and the middle of the several Lakes through which they flow to the mouth of the River Winnipeg, and thence in a northerly direction through the middle of Lake Winnipeg to the place of beginning, which Territory is called Assiniboia.

LORD SELKIRK'S ADVERTISEMENT AND PROSPECTUS OF THE NEW COLONY

A tract of land consisting of some millions of acres, and in point of soil and climate inferior to none of equal extent in British America, is now to be disposed of, and will be sold extremely cheap, on account of its situation, which is remote from the present establishments. If a tract

of the same extent and fertility were offered for sale in Lower or Upper Canada or Nova Scotia, purchasers would be eager to obtain it at one hundred or perhaps two hundred thousand guineas, and at that price would make an ample fortune in the course of some years, by retailing it in small lots at an advance price to actual settlers.

The land in question, no way different in advantage, may be purchased for about £10,000.

As the lands in question possess important natural advantages over any which now remain unoccupied in Nova Scotia and the adjacent colonies, it cannot be deemed unreasonable, if the settlers in general get their lands at the lowest rate which they would pay in those provinces. On the other hand, they will naturally expect to be conveyed to their land without incurring more expense than if they were to settle in these Maritime Colonies. The managers of the concern must, therefore, undertake to provide conveyance at moderate rates for the emigrants who go out under their patronage.

In the vicinity of the proposed settlement there are immense open plains without wood, fine dry grassland, much of it capable of immediate cultivation and all well fitted for pasturage, particularly sheep. This is an advantage that no other part of British America possesses by nature, and which the colonists of the Maritime Provinces cannot obtain without the laborious and expensive operation of clearing.

If to this advantage the proprietors add that of a good band of merino sheep, the settlers can never meet with any difficulty in paying the price or rent for their land.

The fleeces of ten or twelve sheep will pay the rent of 100 acres, and with the produce of a very small flock, the price of a lot of land may be paid off in three or four years. With such advantages the settlers must thrive rapidly, and it will soon become apparent to them that the land is worth a much larger price.

After that period the returns may be expected to increase rapidly, and will soon form an ample indemnification to the subscribers for the loss of interest on the money in the meantime. The amount to which the profits may ultimately arise seems almost to baffle imagination upon any principle of calculation which can reasonably be adopted; the result comes out so extraordinarily great, that it might appear like exaggeration to state it. But the difference between buying land at one penny or two pence per acre, and selling at eight or ten shillings is very palpable, and does not seem to require comment.

The speculation may not suit those who require an immediate income, but for any one who is desirous to provide before hand for a young family, such an opportunity seldom occurs.

This purchase of Assiniboia was effected in 1811 and the area included 116,000 square miles. The Hudson's Bay Company gave Lord Selkirk absolute proprietorship of the land by

way of their authority "over the land whose waters drain into Hudson Bay"—as the original charter stated. Trouble came built in to such an agreement since at that time Assiniboia was the principal source of provisions for the trade of the North West Company. Here Indians and half breeds sold pemmican to the company for the western trading headquarters. The furs had been depleted from the general area of the Red River for some time, for there had always been a large amount of prairie country on which the buffalo grazed and the amount of heavy bush and forest which supports the fur industry was always a small part of the area.

At the time when Assiniboia was purchased it was the intention of the Hudson's Bay Company that the two companies should continue to draw supplies from that area. The fault lay in that Assiniboia covered the North West Company's supply route and this fact brought the two groups into face to face competition for supplies. It was unfortunate for the colony that it was involved in the tightening conflict between the two companies. By 1821 the fight was over and the North West Company which had over-expanded and found itself outbid by the older company was forced to ask for partnership. But in 1811, when the colony began, the conflict was entering its sharpest phase.

Miles Macdonell, a former army officer, was chosen as leader of the pilot group which entered Assiniboia via the Hudson Bay Route in the fall of 1812. The group had started off from Stornoway on the Island of Lewis early in 1811 but as it was fall by the time they reached Fort Churchill there was only time to get to York Factory and build log shelters for the winter before snow and frost came upon them. In the spring, when the ice was out of the rivers, the boats set off over hundreds of miles of lakes, rivers, portages, and rapids to Red River. It was

August before they arrived. Troubles began almost immediately for many among this first group were trouble makers who were sent home while others died from the cold and hardships; eighteen reached Red River.

Miles Macdonell chose the west bank of the Red River just below the junction of the Red and Assiniboine for the location of Fort Douglas. It was at a large point in which the bend of the river takes a loop and surrounds the point on three sides. The point was named Douglas, no doubt in honor of Lord Selkirk's family. This point may be seen in the map of Winnipeg which shows details of the river's flow.

Because it was so late in the year there was no opportunity to begin to build and the fact that there were no blacksmiths to make plows or other implements prevented the settlers from beginning to plant fall crops or break land. As a result Miles Macdonell sent the group down to the spot where the Pembina flows into the Red. Here the Indians and freemen, as the Metis were often called, were close to the wintering grounds of the buffalo. A great hunt went on every winter to stock the supply of meat that would be needed for the fur trade. At Fort Daer, as it was soon called, on the Pembina, the immigrants passed their first winter and returned to Point Douglas in the spring time. Only one family stayed at Red River throughout the winter; the father of this family, John MacLean, had some means and was a very remarkable, resourceful man.

The second lot of Red River settlers arrived the same year as the first. They reached Red River later in the fall and were sent on down to Fort Daer. These people were more of the agricultural type than the first lot had been. In this group were a millwright and a blacksmith who were able to help the settlers make plows and other farm implements and prepare for the erection of a flour mill.



In May, 1813 the first ground was turned for wheat and potatoes. Peter Fidler brought down provisions from Brandon House for the settlers, Brandon House being a Hudson's Bay post. As well, he brought a bull, a cow and a heifer, that he had purchased from the North Westers for the colony. Macdonell laid the land west in river lots of 100 acres each 880 feet wide. The homes were built along the river so that the settlement had much the same appearance of the river lots along the St. Lawrence. Indian corn as well as wheat, oats, barley and potatoes were planted. But only the potatoes provided a good return. The Indian corn and wheat failed and the oats were frozen.

The 1813 group of settlers were from Sutherlandshire in the northern part of Scotland from a section known as Kildonan. They were victims of the clearance of land of 1811 for the sheep enclosures which took over much of the farming areas. This third party arrived at Churchill in 1813 but were stricken with fever. They wintered at Churchill and then walked overland in the spring to York Factory and reached Red River in June of 1814. There were 83 in this third party.

The crops of 1814 were quite good, especially the potatoes, but as the plots were small there was barely enough grain to provide seed for 1815. The food situation was rather serious with the advent of the third party. The war with the United States, which began in 1812, meant that little food could be expected from "Canada", as the area east of the Great Lakes was called. The North Westers in particular looked for help from east of Fort William whenever the West was in short supply but this year none was forthcoming.

Miles Macdonell as leader of the colony took it upon himself to make sure that a supply of food would be available. He proclaimed in January of 1814, that no provisions of any kind were to be removed from Assiniboia without his permission. This was known as the Pemmican Proclamation. It read as follows:

The Pemmican Proclamation

And whereas the welfare of the families at present forming the settlement on the Red River within the said territory with those on their way to it, passing the winter at York or Churchill Fort, on Hudson's Bay, as also those who are expected to arrive next autumn, renders it a necessary and indispensable part of my duty to provide for their support. In the yet uncultivated state of the country, the ordinary resources derived from the buffalo and other wild animals hunted within the territory are not more than adequate for the requisite supply; wherefore, it is hereby ordered that no person trading in furs or provisions within the territory for the Hudson's Bay Company, North West Company, or any unconnected individual,

person or trader whatever, shall take out provisions, either of flesh, dried meat, grain or vegetables procured or raised within the said territory by water or land carriage for one twelve months from the date hereof, save and except what may be judged necessary for the trading parties at this present time within the territory to carry them to their respective destinations, and who may, on due application to me, obtain a license for the same. The provisions, procured and raised as above, shall be taken for the use of the colony; and, that no loss may accrue to parties concerned they will be paid for by British bills at the customary rates. And be it hereby further made known, that whoever shall be detected in attempting to carry out, or shall aid or assist in carrying out, or attempt to carry out, any provisions prohibited as above, either by land or by water carriage, shall be taken into custody and prosecuted as the law in such cases directs, and the provisions so taken, as well as any goods or chattels of what nature so ever, which may be taken along with them, and also the craft, carriage and cattle instrumental in conveying away the same to any part but the settlement on Red River, shall be forfeited.

You must give them (the Canadians) solemn warning that the land belongs to the Hudson's Bay Company, and that they must remove from it; after this warning they should not be allowed to cut any timber either for building or fuel. What they have cut ought to be openly and forcibly seized, and their buildings destroyed. In like manner they should be warned not to fish in your waters, and if they put down nets seize them as you would in England those of a poacher. We are so fully advised by the unimpeachable validity of the rights of property that there can be no scruple in enforcing them wherever you have the physical means. If they make forcible resistance they are acting illegally and are responsible for the consequences of what they do, while you are safe, so long as you take only the reasonable and necessary means of enforcing that which is right.

(It should be noted that the North Westers were called Canadians, though their company, like the Hudson's Bay Company, was a British organization, but after the fall of France when this younger company was formed the traders came in by way of Canada over the old French trading routes. They were thus known as "Canadians" to the Hudson's Bay traders.)

Up until this time the North Westers had been friendly toward the colonists but now under the leadership of Duncan Cameron, the North West trader at Fort Gibraltar, they began to turn against the settlers. To begin with, at the fort on the Souris River, Macdonell's men seized 500 bags of the North Westers' pemmican, 96 kegs of grease and 100 bales of dried meat which they took to Fort Douglas. This was food for the North Westers' forts.

In other parts of Assiniboia raiding parties seized meat as the hunters were about to deliver it to North West employees. Cameron determined to defend his rights, but about that time further proclamations by Macdonell were made to the effect that all North West Company posts in Assiniboia were to be vacated within six months. In reprisal the North Westers offered the Red River settlers free transportation to Canada and over 100 of them accepted the North West Company offer, for besides the hardships it seemed as if they would now have to take up arms for Lord Selkirk.

The Metis, or bois-brûlés as they were called, were the only people in any number in the territory. The North Westers trained them to some kind of discipline and buffalo hunting had made crack shots of all. They made a formidable group against Miles Macdonell. In June, 1815, Cameron got a Canadian warrant for Macdonell's arrest and after a skirmish at the fort captured Macdonell and his sheriff. They were taken east to be tried in Montreal. This was followed by the removal of many more of the colonists to Canada while the rest went to Jack River at the northern end of Lake Winnipeg where they could catch whitefish all winter.

At the end of August when Colin Robertson brought the group back from Jack River they found the faithful MacLean trying to harvest the crop which consisted of four hundred bushels of wheat, two hundred of barley and five hundred of oats. When the new governor that Selkirk sent out, Governor Robert Semple, came up the Red River in September of 1815 with another band of 84 immigrants he saw great grain stacks which were quite a novel sight in that country.

In the spring of 1816, while the settlers were trying to get their crops in, the North Westers and the Hudson's Bay Company were at one another's throats continually. In May, Robertson seized Fort Gibraltar and in this way was able to control trade going up the Assiniboine. In retaliation, Cuthbert Grant, a leader among the half breeds and a son of one of the North West employees captured and plundered Hudson's Bay's Brandon House. He and his followers loaded up the pemmican and brought it down to the forks. Robertson had pulled Fort Gibraltar down and in order to meet the North Westers further up the river the Metis headed across the plain to the Red River to avoid Fort Douglas. However, Governor Semple saw them and came out to meet the North Westers with a group of about twenty settlers. Three-quarters of a mile from the fort at a spot where the trees along the Red River jutted out into the plain, the two groups met. Semple, it was said, tried to seize a half-breed's gun and in the scuffle which followed a shot rang out. Before long, Semple and nineteen of his men were dead on the plain at Seven Oaks, as the spot was called. This was in June of 1816. Immediately the surviving colonists went back to Jack River to fish for the winter until help should arrive. Grant

himself, the North West leader, saved them from attack by the half breeds and enabled them to get away safely.



ROBERT SEMPLE

When news of this massacre reached Eastern Canada, Lord Selkirk hired a group of Swiss soldiers called the de Meurons and started West. He had been planning to visit Red River. At Fort William the troops took the North West fort by surprise attack. The colonists who had gone once again to Jack River were brought back in the spring of 1817 and once again all was well. Crops were sown and Lord Selkirk heartened and enlivened his settlers.

He placed his soldiers, the de Meurons, in lots along the Seine River, a tributary which also flowed into the Red, right across from the Assiniboine. Then he attended to the Indians. Selkirk charmed the Indians of the area, the Salteaux, Crees and Assiniboins who called him the Silver Chief. He signed with the chiefs the first great treaty of the plains, the chieftains agreeing to the following:

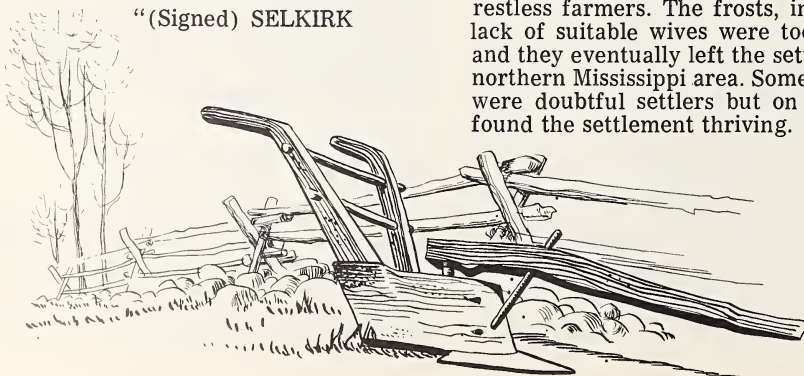
The Selkirk Indian Treaty

"This indenture, made on the eighteenth day of July, in the fifty-seventh year of the reign of Our Sovereign Lord King George the Third, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen between the undersigned Chiefs and Warriors of the Chippeway or

Salteaux Nation and of the Killistino or Cree Nation, on the one part, and the Right Honorable Thomas, Earl of Selkirk, on the other part; Witnesseth, that for and in consideration of the annual present or quit-rent hereinafter mentioned, the said Chiefs have given, granted and confirmed, and do by these presents give, grant and confirm unto Our Sovereign Lord the King, all that tract of land adjacent to Red River and Assiniboine River, beginning at the mouth of the Red River and extending along the same as far as the Great Forks, at the mouth of Red Lake River and along the Assiniboine River as far as Muskrat River, otherwise called Riviere des Champignons, and extending to the distance of six miles from Fort Douglas on every side, and likewise from Fort Daer (at Pembina), and also from the Great Forks, and in other parts extending in breadth to the distance of two English statute miles back from the banks of the said rivers, on each side, together with all the appurtenances whatsoever of the said tract of land, to have and to hold forever the said tract of land and appurtenances to the use of the said Earl of Selkirk and the settlers being established thereon with the consent of Our Sovereign Lord the King, or of the said Earl of Selkirk: Provided always, and these presents are under the express condition, that the said Earl, his heirs, and successors, or their agents, shall annually pay to the Chiefs and Warriors of the Chippeway or Saulteaux Nation the present or quit-rent, consisting of one hundred pounds weight of good marketable tobacco, to be delivered on or before the tenth day of October at The Forks of the Assiniboine River, and to the Chiefs and Warriors of the Killistino or Cree Nation a like present or quit-rent of one hundred pounds of tobacco, to be delivered to them on or before the said tenth day of October at Portage de la Prairie, on the banks of the Assiniboine River: Provided always, that the traders hitherto established upon any part of the above-mentioned tract of land shall not be molested in the possession of the lands which they have already cultivated and improved till His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

"In witness whereof the Chiefs aforesaid have set their marks at The Forks of the Red River on the day aforesaid.

"(Signed) SELKIRK



"Signed in presence of Thomas Thomas; James Bird; F. Matthey, Captain; P. D'Orsonens, Captain; Miles Macdonell; J. Bate; Chas. DeLorimier; Louis Nolin, Interpreter; Oucki-do-at, Big Ears; Rayagie Rebmoa, alias Black Robe; Moche-w-keoach; Macke-tu-Uxonace, Black Robe; Peguis."

So for the third time the colony was planted in Red River. Many of the original settlers had gone to Canada to live but their places had been taken by Metis families and by men who retired from the fur trade. The Metis were given land grants and many of them settled down to become farmers. Many, however, were too restless and like the Indians could not think of remaining in one spot.

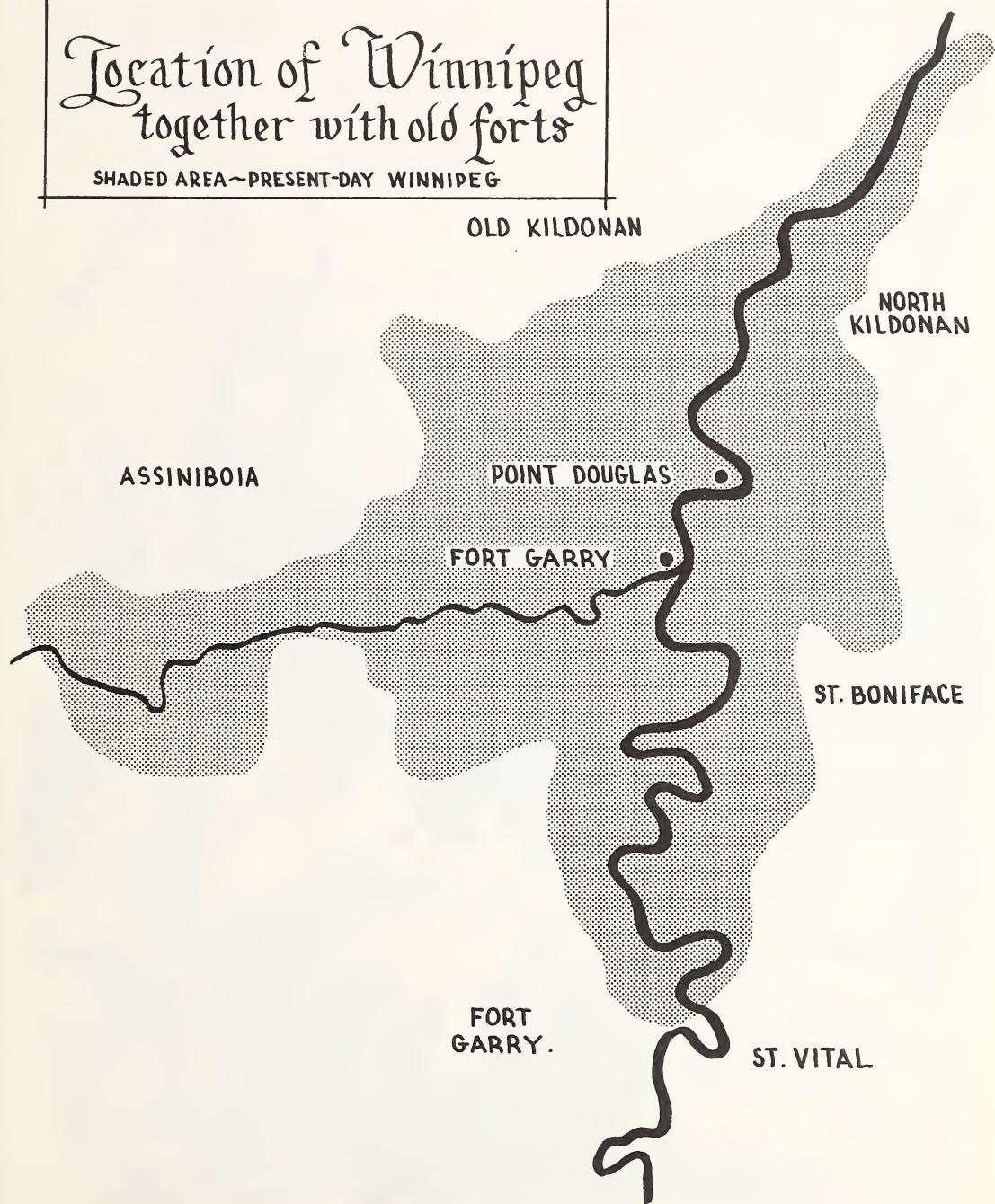
In 1818, when the wheat began to head out, swarms of locusts descended on the crops, and destroyed most of the potato crop. They laid their eggs in the ground and the next year cleaned everything completely so that there was hardly sufficient wild grass left to make hay. There was no grain for seed and it was necessary to send a group to Prairie du Chien, in Wisconsin, to buy seed wheat. This kind of wheat, grown in the colony from then on was known as Prairie du Chien.

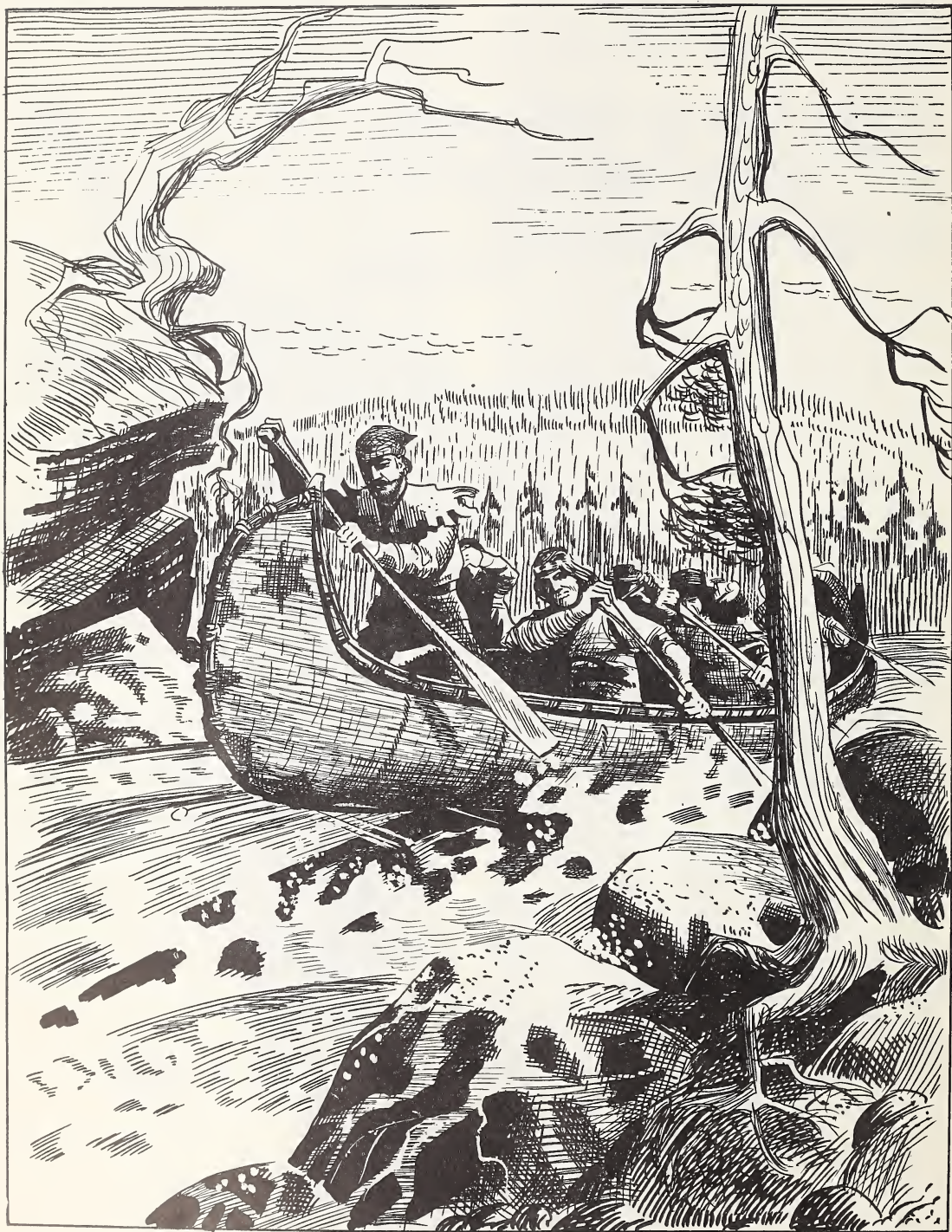
In the meantime the North West Company had been at work on Lord Selkirk's seizure of their property. Law suits were brought against the Scottish Earl and when he returned East he became enmeshed in them. He was so upset and unhappy concerning the whole affair that it brought on his early death in 1820. However, his death enabled the two companies, the great Hudson's Bay and the North West to join forces in 1821 and so end the great fur feud.

When the newly formed Hudson's Bay Company sent a representative into Red River he came by the old canoe route from Fort William. His name was Nicholas Garry. As he came up the Red he passed the camps of the Salteaux Indians and then came to Point Douglas. Here he found 220 Scottish settlers, 65 de Meurons, and 133 Canadians (from Eastern Canada) now in the Red River Colony. He found that the Kildonan area was where the Scots lived, the French were near the St. Boniface mission which was on the Assiniboine facing the Red, right at the forks. This mission had been built by Father Provencher in 1818. The Swiss on the Seine made poor, restless farmers. The frosts, insect plagues and lack of suitable wives were too much for them and they eventually left the settlement to try the northern Mississippi area. Some of the Metis, too, were doubtful settlers but on the whole Garry found the settlement thriving.

Location of Winnipeg together with old forts

SHADED AREA~PRESENT-DAY WINNIPEG





From Colony to Province

The Union of 1821 ended the war between the companies and life for the settlers became easier. Now there was only nature to combat. From 1821 to 1834 the Selkirk estate controlled Assiniboia. Garry, the new Hudson's Bay Governor, studied the largest group of settlers, the Metis, with interest. He found they were hunters still but they had river lots on which they raised potatoes and had houses for a permanent habitation. Some were guides or boatmen on the rivers or lakes. They attended the mission churches and considered the churches an important centre in their semi-nomadic existence. All of them came back at the end of the hunt or the trip to the Red River.

John Greenleaf Whittier in his poem *The Red River Voyageur*, gives us a picture of the boatman's return:

*"Out and in the river is winding,
The links of its long red chain,
Through belts of dusky pin and land,
And gusty leagues of plain.*

*Only at times a smoke wreath,
With the drifting cloud-rack joins
The smoke of the hunting lodges,
Of the wild Assiniboines.*

*Drearily blows the north wind,
From the land of ice and snow,
The eyes that look are weary,
And heavy the hands that row.*

*And with one foot on the water,
And one upon the shore,
The Angel of Shadow gives warning,
That day shall be no more.*

*Is it the clang of the wild geese?
Is it the Indian's yell,
That lend to the voice of the north wind,
The tones of a far off bell?*

*The voyageur smiles as he listens,
To the sound that grows apace,
Well he knows the vesper ringing,
Of the bells of St. Boniface.*

*The bells of the Roman Mission,
That call from their turrets twain,
To the boatmen on the river,
To the hunter on the plain!"*

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

By 1823 many of the Metis had moved from the Pembina and gradually they came to fill a

triangular area running from Pembina west along the Assiniboine to the buffalo plains. In this position they acted as a buffer between the Sioux Indians, who were a somewhat dangerous rearline group to the south-west, and the tiny settlement. Many of those voyagers who had been employed by the North West Company were now out of work so the river lot home was the natural result of the change.

The *Journal of John McLean* who was a Hudson's Bay clerk at Fort Douglas in 1840 gives us a picture of the life of the half breeds.

"The English half breeds, as the mixed progeny of the British are designated, possess many of the characteristics of their fathers; they generally prefer the more certain pursuit of husbandry to the chase, and follow close on the heels of the Scots in the path of industry and moral rectitude. Very few of them resort to the plains unless for the purpose of trafficking the produce of their farms for the produce of the chase; and it is said that they frequently return home better supplied with meat than the hunters themselves.

"The French half breeds and retired Canadian voyagers occupy the upper part of the settlement. The half breeds are strongly attached to the roving life of the hunter; the greater part of them depend entirely on the chase for a living and even the few that attend to farming take a trip to the plains to feast on buffalo humps and marrow fat. They sow their little patches of ground early in the spring, and then set out for the chase, taking wives and children along with them, and leaving only the aged and infirm at home to attend to the crops.

"When they set out for the plains, they observe all the order and regularity of a military march; officers being chosen for the enforcement of discipline, who are subject to the orders of a chief, whom they style 'M. Le Commandant'. They take their departure from the settlement about the latter end of June, to the number of from 1,200 to 1,500 souls; each hunter possesses at least six carts and some twelve. The whole number may amount to 5,000 carts. Besides his riding nag and cart horses he also has at least one buffalo runner which he never mounts until he is about to charge the buffalo."

As hunters the half breeds were excellent. They would ride up to a grazing herd with powder in their pockets and balls in their mouths. A palmful of powder was placed in the barrel together with a ball and the stock tapped against the rider's thigh to settle the powder and then with the rifle across the horse's neck the riders raced to the buffalo singled out for shooting. It was usually a cow, whose meat was preferable. The shot was made when about parallel to the target with the gun somewhat across the horse's neck. A scarf or a handkerchief was dropped on the still-kicking animal and on went the rider to the next victim. After the hunt was



over the women came forth and cut off the hump and the tongue and other choice parts of the animal.

The meat was loaded up on the Red River carts which were carts similar to those used in Scotland and made by the Scottish immigrants. These carts were made like a platform right over the axle of the two wheels and surrounded by a railing on the platform. The wheels were deeply dished and often times were bound with rawhide which was known as shagganappi. When moved the carts gave a queer shrieking squeak and a train of them could be heard for miles. They could be used as a raft when fording a stream that was too high. They were light and easily repaired yet strong and useful in a country where boats were the only other kind of conveyance. The half breeds considered this important equipment for the hunt.

A large part of the meat was made into pemmican, some was salted and smoked.

Many Canadians immigrated to Red River in the 1830's and 1840's. Canadians were those people from east of the Great Lakes for the provinces of Ontario and Quebec only, constituted Canada at this time. Many of the settlers were French Canadians and they settled near St. Boniface, the Roman Catholic mission.

The Kildonan settlers, down river from Point Douglas, had rebuilt their log homes along either bank of the Red after the floods and their homes stretched in a long line like a village street. The land in crop was close to the water and the cattle ran on the hills behind. The

women spun their own cloth, spoke Gaelic at home and cooked over clay and stone fireplaces. This was the way they had lived in Scotland. These people were a complete community in themselves and did not consider marrying outside their own group. Their great sorrow was that Lord Selkirk had failed to send them their promised Presbyterian minister. It was 1852 before a representative from the Scottish church arrived to take care of this flock. They attended the English church in the meantime but they never ceased to long for their own way of worship. Their lives were patterned on the way of life in the old land and they formed the steady, sober element in the wild life of the new colony.

Much time had to be spent on the hunt because the little colony could not raise sufficient food and as a result the job of forming a proper community with schools and churches was delayed. As time went on John West the Anglican minister set up St. John's School and established other mission schools throughout the area.

The officials of the company, many of whom were ready for retirement at the time of the union of the two companies, came with their Indian wives to live in Red River. These men built themselves large log houses or occasionally beautiful Georgian houses of white stone imported from Eastern Canada. Their dark-eyed children attended school and the Indian wives kept house quite well in these new surroundings. They settled in and around Fort Douglas or in the St. Andrew's area where John West's church was located.



The Lower Fort and Sir Geo. Simpson

Fort Douglas became the home of the governor of Assiniboia while Fort Gibraltar now became known as Fort Garry. This was the Upper Fort. Downstream about nineteen miles was Lower Fort Garry built under the direction of Sir George Simpson as headquarters for the control of the fur trade in the West. No longer

could operations be centred on Hudson Bay for it was too far away. Connecting the two forts was a well beaten road, through what was known as the grain country. There were hardly any houses in the vicinity of the road, as most inhabitants dwelled near the river bank.

Sir George Simpson, who was Governor of Hudson's Bay Company, ordered the Stone Fort to be built, and he chose the site on the banks

of the Red River. Here the river bank was thirty to forty feet high, composed of fossiliferous limestone, and was a favorable situation against danger of floods. On the east side of the river was a forest supplying ample fuel for the settlers.

Work commenced on the fort in October, 1831 and was completed eight years later. The construction of stonework was done by Duncan McCrae, who quarried it from the river bank. In 1832 and 1833 the building of dwelling-houses for officers and servants, shops and stores, was carried out. The stone wall was commenced in 1839, designed as a defence. It was seven and a half feet high, and three to four inches thick with embrasures for small arms at regular distances of fifteen feet each from the four angles. This wall enclosed four and a half acres of ground with a gate on the south-east side parallel to the river and another gate on the north-west side fronting the plains.

Many receptions were given in the official residence by Governor Simpson and his wife, and officers of the fur trade made the fort a rendezvous and social centre, while the traders and voyageurs danced to the bagpipes and fiddles. In 1850 a bell was erected in front of the residence and it summoned all employees of the Hudson's Bay Company to work and meals. Thus for fifty years did the stone fort, a tremendous post, operate as the head of the fur trade.

In the colony the main business was farming, and Governor Simpson introduced mixed farming and encouraged the growing of flax and hemp, and the raising of cattle and sheep, but many of the experiments failed to succeed owing to the inexperience of the settlers. Simpson was a very astute Hudson's Bay Governor and besides proved himself an able administrator of the colony's affairs.

In 1834 the land which Lord Selkirk had purchased from the Company returned to the Hudson's Bay Company once again and the governor of the Company became also Governor of Assiniboia. By this time there was a sheriff, two constables and a justice of the peace, who kept law and order in the settlement. If it had not been for the good nature and common sense of the settlers of Red River, however, these persons could not have enforced the law for they had no way to back up their application of justice. A council was appointed by Governor Bulger in 1832 and this council, though merely appointed and not elected, reflected quite well the feeling of the community.

When the Company took over jurisdiction a court was established and a lawyer was brought out from Eastern Canada to interpret the law. Even then there was no standing army

which could enforce an unpopular sentence. The effect of the missionaries however kept in line the more rebellious elements of the group. Father Provencher and his assistants worked among the *bois-brûlés* to accept the new order of things as natural and to settle down to an agricultural life. In this way all barbarism was checked.

The economy of the colony was slow moving and the fur trade provided the only market for the produce grown. Private traders tried to buy and sell furs but if they were caught they were punished, for the Hudson's Bay Company held a monopoly over the fur trade. Some daring souls tried to collect furs at various times and sell them to American traders in spite of the law. In time the Company tried to enforce its monopoly and several offenders were brought into court. The Metis came out in a large group to the court hearings and although the judge found the men guilty he evidently thought it expedient to pardon them. The Metis hailed this as a great victory for their rights and went on trading and selling furs at a greater rate than ever with no interference from the Company.

By the year 1834 the colony was producing enough food to provide for their own needs and the needs of the fur trade. The flour ground from soft spring wheat was dark and did not make good bread but the Scottish bannocks and scones made from it were popular. Oats were used for oat cakes and porridge, and barley was used for barley broth and for distilling to some extent.

In 1846 a short crop resulted in the purchase of new seed from Britain where wheat, as a result of free trade policies, had been imported from the Black Sea. This strain of wheat was a fore-runner of Red Fife. After a later crop failure in 1868, as a result of the action of grasshoppers, Red Fife wheat itself was brought into Red River. Shortly after, Ontario had a crop failure and seed wheat was purchased in Red River for Eastern Canada. Eight hundred and fifty-seven precious bushels were put into sacks and sent by paddle steamer to Minnesota, and by railroad to Ontario. This was the first export from the prairies. The Ontario millers and farmers liked the hard spring wheat and wanted more. As a result of their interest there came a flood of migration to the Red River and "No. 1 Northern" became a magical phrase on the tongues of those in the grain markets of the world.

From 1857, as a result of increased interest in the West, there came a call for Assiniboia to become part of Canada for in 1859 the Hudson's Bay charter was to expire. Sir George Simpson went himself before the British Parliament at this time to persuade the members that the Hudson's Bay Charter should be renewed be-

cause the land was not fit for agriculture. A committee reporting on the matter to parliament recommended that for the northern regions the Company's charter should be renewed while the valleys of the Red and Saskatchewan should be opened for settlement. Two exploring expeditions went West at this time to gather information regarding the climate, soil, etc. One was the Dawson-Hind group known as the Canadian Exploring Expedition and the other sent out by the British Government was headed by the famous Captain John Palliser. The exploring expeditions had differing reports. Hind said it would be possible to connect Canada and Red River by railroad, Palliser, that the Red River to Superior and the Rockies areas, would make impossible the building of a railroad. Hind thought that the country's agricultural possibilities were proven and that farming could be extensive; Palliser thought that it wasn't possible even to grow wheat successfully in many parts. They both agreed that the valleys of the Saskatchewan and Red and Assiniboine should be opened to settlement because of the fertile soil and the favorable climate. Palliser called this a fertile belt which lay between the northern forest and the southern desert area of the prairies. The desert area later became known as Palliser's Triangle.

At the same time, as these explorations by interested governments went on, trade had been moving between Red River and St. Paul and as a result enthusiasm was shown for annexation by the United States. The United States government for many years kept in close contact with Red River affairs and in 1859 a steamboat operated on the Red River between Fort Garry and St. Paul.

In this year came a printing press from St. Paul and to start the newspaper in Red River came two young men from the Toronto Globe. They called their paper the "Nor Wester". In one of their first issues they said:

"Such a country cannot now remain unpeopled. It offers temptation to the emigrant nowhere unexcelled. It invites alike the mechanic and the farmer: Its rivers and rolling prairies and accessible mountain passes secure to it advantages which must belong to a highway to the Pacific. What can impede its development? What can prevent the settlement around Fort Garry becoming the political and commercial centre of a great and prosperous people?"

Trouble in Red River

The Company's license to trade was not renewed and though the charter giving the monopoly of the trade of Rupert's Land to the H.B. Co. remained, no one took much notice of it. The free traders shipped numbers of buffalo hides until by 1860 it was estimated that they had half as much trade as the company itself. The traders set up their stonehouses between Fort Garry (Upper) and Point Douglas. This area became known as Winnipeg, to distinguish it from Fort Garry. A steady trickle of immigrants was by this time coming from Canada and from the United States; the Canadians to settle, the Americans to trade. The Americans thus went into Winnipeg and the Canadians began settling out around Portage La Prairie.

By 1860 the buffalo herds were beginning to fail and the hunters had to sweep farther and farther out into the plains. The price of hides together with the careless waste of all but the choicest parts of the carcass of the animal had destroyed the herds. The price of pemmican rose.

The Indians and Metis were by now beginning to worry about title to the land, for it became more valuable as a source of living. When the buffalo began to disappear, Chief Peguis, one of the signers of the Selkirk treaty, said that Indian title even to Assiniboia was not settled. The Metis were troubled lest a land rush would rob them of the farms to which they had, as yet, no title under the present regime. Everyone looked for a more settled and effective form of government than that of the Governor and his council of Assiniboia. There were some advantages to a possible union with Minnesota. A railway would be built from St. Paul, the 4% custom duty on United States goods would be eliminated and protection would be given by United States troops. These were great advantages.

The Canadians during the expansion of the fur trade said that they had discovered the North West rather than the Hudson's Bay people and it was argued that the French and the later British who came by way of Montreal were the discoverers of the West and thus it should belong to Canada and should not become a crown colony of Great Britain nor an appendage to the United States. Civil War in the United States hastened the union of the eastern British Colonies and at the Quebec Conference of 1864 the representatives began to plan the federation

of the eastern colonies. Red River was not represented, however, chiefly because the Hudson's Bay rule had not ended.

The "Nor Wester" became the organ of Canadian sentiment. The "Nor Wester" like the Canadians, pressed for full democratic government in Assiniboia and Union with Canada. Leader of the Canadian group was a Doctor John Christian Schultz, who bought out the "Nor Wester" and agitated for Union. He used the "Nor Wester" also to attack the Hudson's Bay Company and at the same time to advertise the country. This man planned to make money by speculating in land. He, together with other followers, whipped up indignation about Assiniboia's position and resentment against the old order of things. It was unfortunate that this man was unscrupulous for he had much influence. The colony became somewhat divided over the diverse opinions. It came to be that any court case resulted in one part of the community being pitted against another and the Governor was in no position to enforce the law. The Metis were the largest group of people and were a danger if any judgment were brought against members of their community, for they had horses and were armed.

Following Confederation of the rest of Canada in 1867, discussion regarding the admission of the Northwest into the Union took place but no consultation of members of the Northwest itself was considered. Resentment grew in Red River. In August of 1869 Canadian surveyors came to prepare for the transfer of land from the Company. Here was evidence of high-handed interests taking over the birth right of the Indians and Metis. The leader of the survey, according to instructions that he had been given, assured the Metis that he would safeguard their rights but they did not believe him.

By this time Louis Riel was a moving spirit in the Metis community. Riel was the grandson of Marie and Jean Lajimodiere. Marie had been the first white woman in the west. Riel, a clever but unstable man, had been partly trained for the priesthood. When he returned from the East where he had been educated he became the spokesman for the Metis. This group challenged the right of the Hudson's Bay to transfer the land to Canada without consulting the people of the Red River. Some of the Roman Catholic clergy were sympathetic to the French and half breed fear of being dominated by an English-speaking majority. This feeling gave support to the Metis.

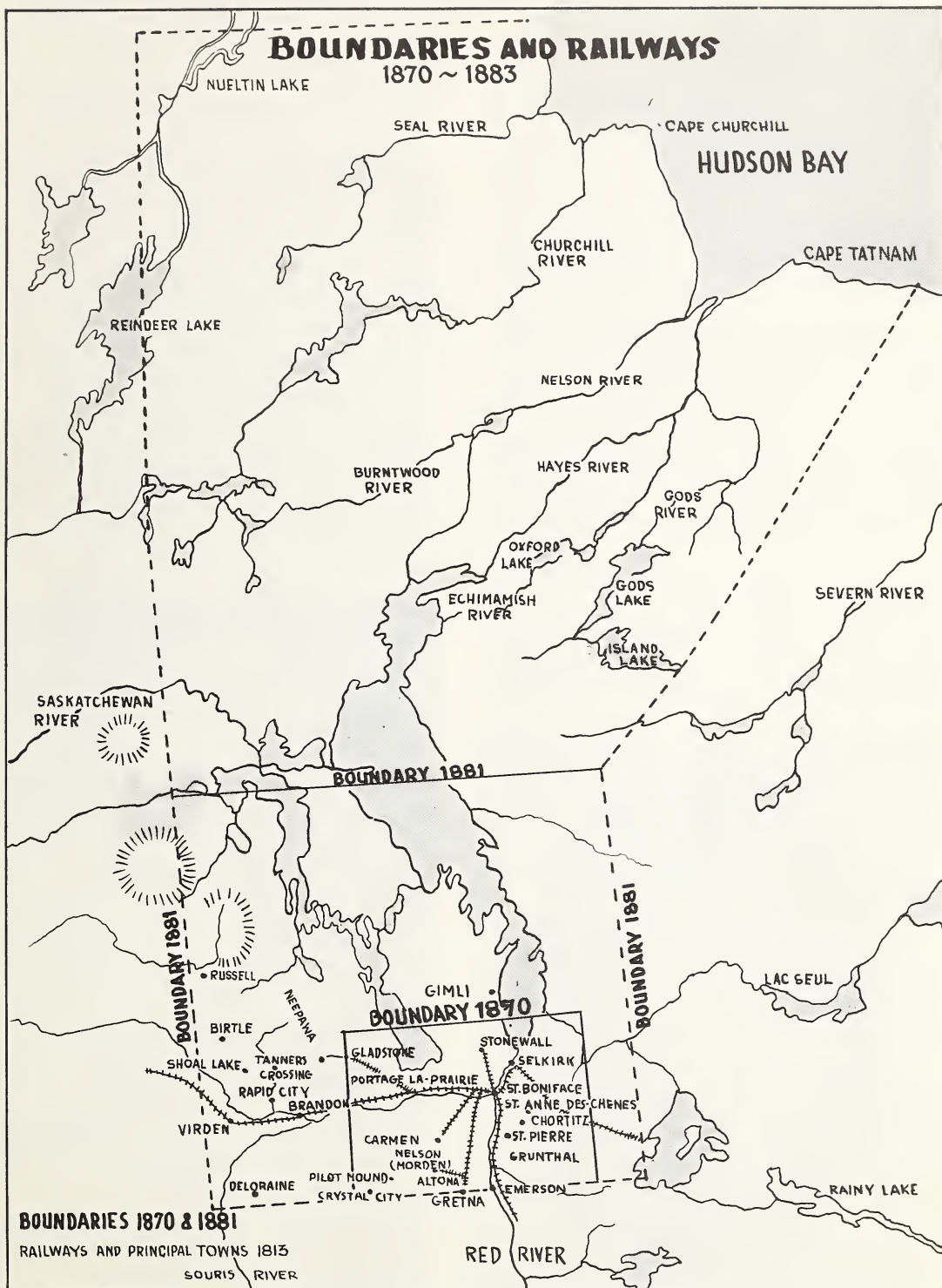
The Metis, or New Nation as they called themselves, turned to the council of the buffalo hunt and during 1869 began to organize themselves. When it was announced that Wm. McDougall in Canada (Ontario) had been made Lieut. Governor of the Northwest and would take over as soon as the transfer of land was



LOUIS RIEL

announced, a "National Committee" was formed by the Metis backed by a military force made up of the buffalo hunters and boatmen. They prevented McDougall coming into Assiniboia from Pembina and then they seized Upper Fort Garry itself so that they would have plenty of ammunition and food. They let the Company conduct its business as usual but armed guards stood at the gate. They took over the "NorWester" and called it the "New Nation". The Canadians called the Metis rebels, though Louis Riel claimed that the Metis were merely taking control until a proper legal government could be established. As a matter of fact the transfer of land between the Hudson's Bay Company and Canada had not yet taken place and McDougall had no legal right to enter Assiniboia as a governor.

McDougall, who tired of cooling his heels in Pembina, made up a proclamation of his own because the transfer was so slow in coming through and started to head North. This resulted in the Canadians raising and drilling a force at Lower Fort Garry to support him. Schultz seized a supply of pork to feed these forces and put the supply under guard at his house. The Metis surrounded his house, seized the pork, and imprisoned Schultz himself. McDougall who had started out for Fort Garry had to retreat again to St. Paul.



The Canadian government then sent out a commission to find the true state of affairs in Red River. On the commission was Donald Smith, later known as Lord Strathcona. Public meetings took place in Red River and Smith talked to English and French elements; Riel promised to release his prisoners but the Canadian group led by Schultz, who had escaped from his home, decided to march on Fort Garry to demand the release of prisoners. The Canadians were persuaded not to continue their march when it was found that Riel had released the prisoners. On their way home to Portage La Prairie they were surrounded by Riel's men and again taken prisoners.

Among the men who had been in captivity at Schultz's house was one, Thomas Scott, who had been let loose and recaptured with the Portage group. He was a very irritating prisoner, evidently, showing contempt for his half-breed guards. He was tried at a court-martial and condemned to be shot for hitting his guards. The sympathy that many people felt for the Metis ended with this unnecessary taking of life.

Bishop Taché who had been away during all of this uprising was urged by the Canadian Government to return and arrived four days after the shooting. He quieted Riel, had the Union Jack hoisted over Fort Garry, changed the tone of the newspaper "New Nation" and got Riel to release the Portage prisoners. Things remained quiet until the Wolseley expeditionary force was sent out from Canada. Bishop Taché promised that all those who took part in the uprising would be granted amnesty but the temper of the troops that were on their way to Red River was not of the kind to permit the slayers of Thomas Scott to go free. Riel heard of their attitude and slipped out of Fort Garry and over to St. Boniface at the last minute. He was on his way to the border by the time the troops were entering the fort.

First Province of the West

It should be noted that representatives from the provisional government had, as a result of Donald Smith's visit to Red River, gone to Ottawa and presented their demands. Ottawa had the upper hand and refused the demands of the Red River representatives for immediate provincehood of the whole West. Instead, a small area about the size of the original Assiniboia together with an area around Portage La Prairie was to form the new province. All of the rest was to be governed by Ottawa from Fort Garry. The new province was not to be called Assiniboia but Manitoba meaning the "Lake of the Prairies". From the word "Manitou" comes the first part of the word. "Manitou" was the Indian god. "Twaba", for the second half, means the narrows, referring to the narrows on Lake Manitoba. Thus in 1870 was the first province of the West established and named.

To the Assiniboines a guarantee was given for land titles and a land grant of almost 1½ million acres was allotted in reserves to half-breed families. The half breeds felt that their uprising had served a useful purpose in getting these concessions and that their rights had been vindicated.

The new Governor Archibald who followed Wolseley's troops had a difficult task. The Metis forces had not been subdued and members of their group often got embroiled in private battles with the Canadian troops of the Wolseley expedition. The Metis wanted and expected the amnesty promised by the Roman Catholic church; the Canadians wanted revenge. Riel kept visiting in the French areas, still stirring up flurries of antagonism. But Archibald managed to run the affairs of the new province with courage and enough tolerance to avoid trouble.

A census of the new province, the first province of the West, was undertaken and it was found to contain 11,963 souls of whom 558 were Indian, 5,757 Metis, 4,083 English half-breeds and 1,565 whites. The tiny province was divided into electoral districts and in December 1870 the first election was held. The cabinet was appointed by Governor Archibald and therefore was not responsible to the Legislature. The troubled condition of the province made autocratic rule necessary for the time; however, the legislative together with the cabinet set up a system of education, a system of courts, and a body of statutes and laws which proved to be quite satisfactory legislation on which to launch the new province.

Archibald refused to cater to the extreme elements in either the Metis or the Canadian group; Riel was kept in the background and Schultz was ignored. In 1874 Riel was elected to the legislature but never took his seat. A trial was held in connection with Lepine, one of Riel's assistants, and as a result amnesty was granted everyone except Riel, Lepine and O'Donaghue. These were all banished for five years. In 1871, with the troubled affairs of the new province settled, a large number of settlers came from Ontario. They were soon involved in breaking new land, working on the railroad or sowing Red Fife wheat. It was this fine wheat "No. 1 Northern" of Manitoba which brought the settlers, built the railroads, and so developed the western areas.

In 1877 the University of Manitoba was incorporated and by 1881 Winnipeg's population was 8,000. In 1881 the boundaries of the province were increased almost to their present size with the exception of the northern one which ran up only to about the 53° of latitude instead of 60°, which it has been since 1908.

The tiny colony begun by Lord Selkirk had developed into a province of Canada.

SOME OF THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF RED RIVER

MISSION WORK IN RED RIVER

REV. JOSEPH PROVENCHER

In 1818 Rev. Provencher and an assistant arrived in Red River as a result of the request of Lord Selkirk. On the east side of the Red River this Roman Catholic missionary erected a temporary log church, mission house and school. In that same year a plague of grasshoppers destroyed the crops and there was a shortage of food. In the fall a new group of settlers arrived, many of whom were Roman Catholic. They were sent to the Pembina to take part in the hunt. A church and a school were established in Fort Daer but after four years it had to be withdrawn because it was believed to be on American soil.

In 1820 a chapel was completed at the forks of the Red and Assiniboine. It was known as St. Boniface. This name was chosen as St. Boniface was the patron saint of Germany and the de Meuron regiment Selkirk brought and settled at Red River were from the German-speaking part of Switzerland. The French Canadians who came to settle in the Red River collected around the mission at St. Boniface.



In 1845 two sisters of the Grey Nuns order arrived and did considerable charitable work. There were many mission stations set up throughout Manitoba and the Roman Catholic priests were quite successful in gaining converts among the Indians. The roving life did not well fit into a period of instruction, however. Some-

times the priest travelled with his flock and thus was able to instruct them as they travelled. The church exerted considerable influence on the Indian to relinquish his roaming and settle down to agriculture.

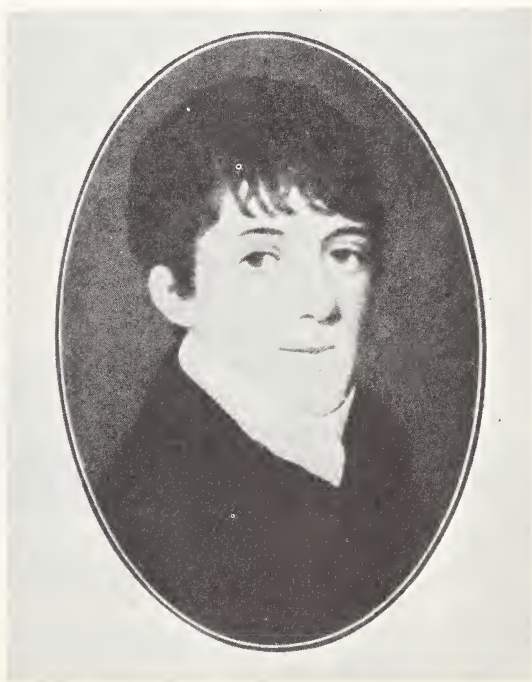
In 1829 Provencher built an Archbishop's Palace and started the new stone cathedral with its "turrets twain", the church that became famous in the West, for the boatmen, the fur trader and the Indians. Provencher was by this time a member of the council of Assiniboia and was the trusted advisor of Sir George Simpson.

In 1851 an assistant, Alexander Tâché was appointed the assistant. Later this man became bishop. In 1853 Provencher died and was mourned by Protestant and Catholic alike.

In Winnipeg today where the little log mission once stood is Western Canada's largest Cathedral and nearby on Tache Avenue is one of the oldest buildings in Western Canada. It is the Grey Nuns' Provincial Home built by Provencher in 1845.

THE PROTESTANT MISSIONS OF MANITOBA

John West came to Assiniboia in 1820 as a representative of the Church of England. The Scots settlers had been promised a Presbyterian minister but the Hudson's Bay people chose to send out a Church of England man instead. Many



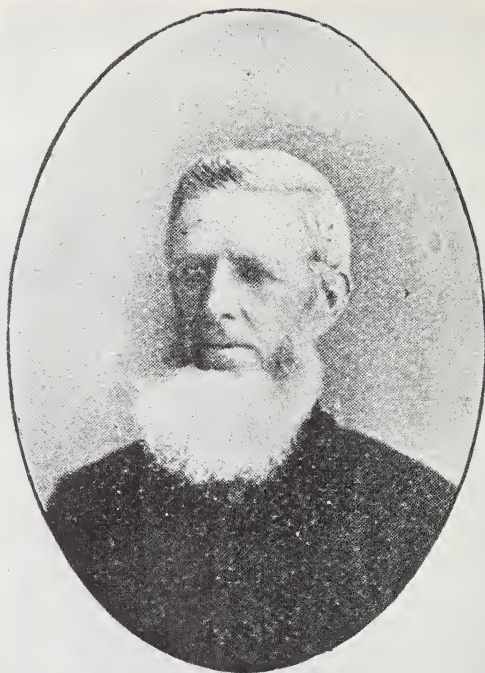
of the Scottish folk attended his services in the absence of their own church representative, but many of them could speak only Gaelic and they did not understand the English church service, nor enjoy it.

West travelled by way of York Factory and the Hayes River—Lake Winnipeg route to Red River. He saw half-breed children at York Factory and Norway House whom he decided to bring down with him to attend school in Red River. A school master, Mr. Harbidge, travelled with West and became the first school teacher of Red River. They arrived in Red River in October after almost a whole season on the road. West marvelled at the beautiful lakes and rivers, at the terrible portages and the great stretches where the men had to drag the boats through shallow water.

Upon arriving in the little settlement, West found that the community was far less advanced than he had expected. Every man carried a gun on his shoulder, for hunting was, and continued to be, an important part of the life in order to supplement the food supply. There was no Protestant church nor school prepared for the newcomers so West built a chapel and school room about two miles north of the forks on the West side of the Red.

He soon set out for Fort Daer, Brandon House, and other forts in order to visit all parts of the Assiniboia territory and wherever he saw bright, intelligent children he asked if he might take them back with him to be educated at the school. His church was called St. John's and to this day the St. John's school West established has operated in Winnipeg.

West stayed in Red River three years and then returned to England. He was followed by William Cochrane who took over West's chapel and served in the Red River area for forty years. He was a very much loved missionary. When he died at Portage la Prairie his body was carried 70 miles on the shoulders of his people to Red River.



REV. JOHN BLACK, D.D.

James Evans came much later (1840) to Norway House where he started the first Methodist mission of the West. Evans is particularly remembered for the fact that he made up a Cree syllabic alphabet in order to teach the natives to read. He translated parts of the Bible and made up a hymn book for them to use.

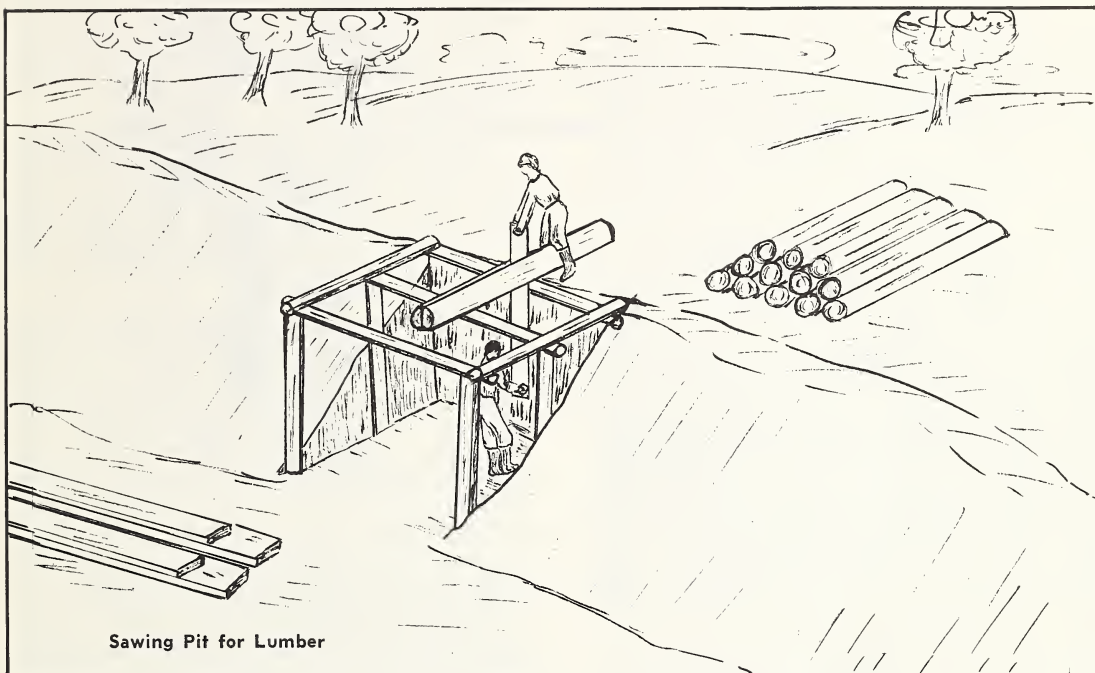
In 1851, many long years after the beginning of Red River, the Rev. John Black came to establish the first Presbyterian church in the West. The Scottish settlers at last had their own minister.



LIFE AT HOME IN THE 1850's

When Dr. Black arrived the people of Kildonan decided to build a church. Even before he arrived they had built a manse and a school house on land donated by the company. A piece of land near the river was chosen where the Indians had been in the habit of having their yearly dog feast. Dr. Black said that the church was to be erected on a piece of land long dese-

After three days we arrived here on a beautiful woody ridge 13 miles from our houses. A few families are here with me but my congregation is scattered so that, from extreme to extreme is, I suppose more than 30 miles. Thus the waters prevailed and spread themselves over the cultivated lands, sweeping away everything loose and much that was thought fast. Houses, barns, byres, stacks of wheat, etc., were floating down thick and fast. Not a bridge is left on the road in



Sawing Pit for Lumber

crated by the idolatrous revels of the Indians. In 1852 after the people had begun to build the church a great flood came.

The river which was usually 150 yards wide around Kildonan enlarged to a width of 8 or 9 miles. Much of the lumber and building materials were swept away and the Scots had to set forth to Stony Mountain to bring in more stone. The lumber was all sawn by hand in an old fashioned saw pit.

During the time of the flood Dr. Black wrote:

"On Sabbath, May 9, I preached for the last time in our little temporary church and had to go part of the way to it in a canoe. On Monday, the 10th, the flight from the Scots part of the settlement was general—Most of the Scots settlers had from 100 to 300 bushels of wheat in lofts which they kept from year to year in case of failure, and now for this there was much anxiety. The first night we encamped on the plain without wood or shelter, saving what we erected, and the lowing of cattle, and the bleating of sheep and the roaring of calves and the squealing of pigs and the greeting of bairns.

all the flooded district. Sometimes the wind blew very strong and acting on the lake-like expanse of waters, agitated them like a sea, and this was very destructive to the houses of the settlers—The water began to fall about the 21st. We hope to get home again in about two weeks."

Miss Janet Bannerman has described the flood of 1852 thus:

"My father did a large business with his York boats," Miss Bannerman said. "In the great flood he used several of them to move his family and as many of his belongings as possible back to the high land toward Stony Mountain. Our horses and cattle and sheep and pigs and poultry were all taken out to the bluffs about ten miles back. That was the first time I ever saw pigs swimming. We lived in a large tent made of buffalo skin until the flood went down and we could go back to our home. There we found everything in a dreadful state. The fireplace and the chimney had dissolved and collapsed and a new chimney and fireplace had to be made. Like all the other fireplaces and chimneys in Kildonan they were made by first putting up a framework of branches and then building

them up out of clay and water and straw kneaded into a paste. This dried hard and the heat of the fire kept hardening it until it became as hard as bricks."

The Kildonan church was built of stone and the walls were between 2 and 3 feet thick. The pews were made of the hand hewn lumber and were built in square as was customary in those days.

The Scots folk attended service in the forenoon and again in the afternoon but in the evening there was no service at church. In the years before Rev. Black arrived it had been customary to have, on Sunday evenings, a period of religious instruction and prayer at home. After supper, the dishes were carried out to the kitchen to be washed on Monday so that no work would be done in Kildonan that could be deferred until Monday. Around the table the family gathered and reviewed the Presbyterian catechism. The father began by saying "What is the chief end of man?" The mother gave the answer and in turn asked the eldest child the second question and so on it continued until the family had gone half way through the shorter catechism. Then came the Bible lesson which had been assigned the previous Sunday evening. The father questioned all the members of the family closely and then dwelt in the lesson to be learned from it. Finally all except the younger children said by heart the texts that they had memorized. Then the smaller children had a short period of very simple instruction, the father assigned a Bible lesson for the next Sunday and after a brief prayer the family went to bed.

In church the choir sang under the direction of a choir leader or precentor who blew on his pitch pipe to get the correct note and start the singing. The choir met at one of the homes one evening a week to practice the singing which was in two parts only, the sopranos and basses.

The preacher, Dr. Black, announced from the pulpit the families he would visit that week. Great preparations were made for his visitation. The house was cleaned beforehand and everything made to look its best for such an important visitor. It was considered a great honor to have the minister visit. He always prayed and talked with the family and stayed to have a meal with them.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY OF RED RIVER

The women of that day wore mutches which were sometimes frilled. A special iron was used to frill a mutch. Starch to stiffen the mutch was made by grinding potatoes and straining them

through a cloth into a basin of water in which the starch settled. Starch for puddings was made in much the same way. Work in the house was planned for each season of the year. Sewing had to be done before June because the sheep shearing came then. The wool was picked, carded and spun, though some teasing, carding and spinning of the wool was left often to winter nights. The settlers had looms on which they wove blankets and spun homespun cloth. They got sturgeon oil from the Indians to put into the wool to make it work easier and later the girls put the blankets into tubs of soap and water and trampled them with their feet to remove the grease. The boys wrung the blankets out.

Early Red River women made shoes for the children and stitched them together with buffalo sinews. Boots were later made from the tanned hide of cattle. These were called "beef shoes". An old dug-out canoe was usually used in which to tan leather. Willow bark was used as a tanning agent.

Whenever the women were required in the field to help with the harvesting, etc., much work had to be done in the evening: the milk had to be attended to, calves fed and butter churned. Cheese was made on Saturday with the curds, and rennet prepared from the stomachs of calves. Bannocks, too, were made on Saturday so that there would be sufficient to last until Monday.

One Red River veteran described her recollections of early Red River life thus:

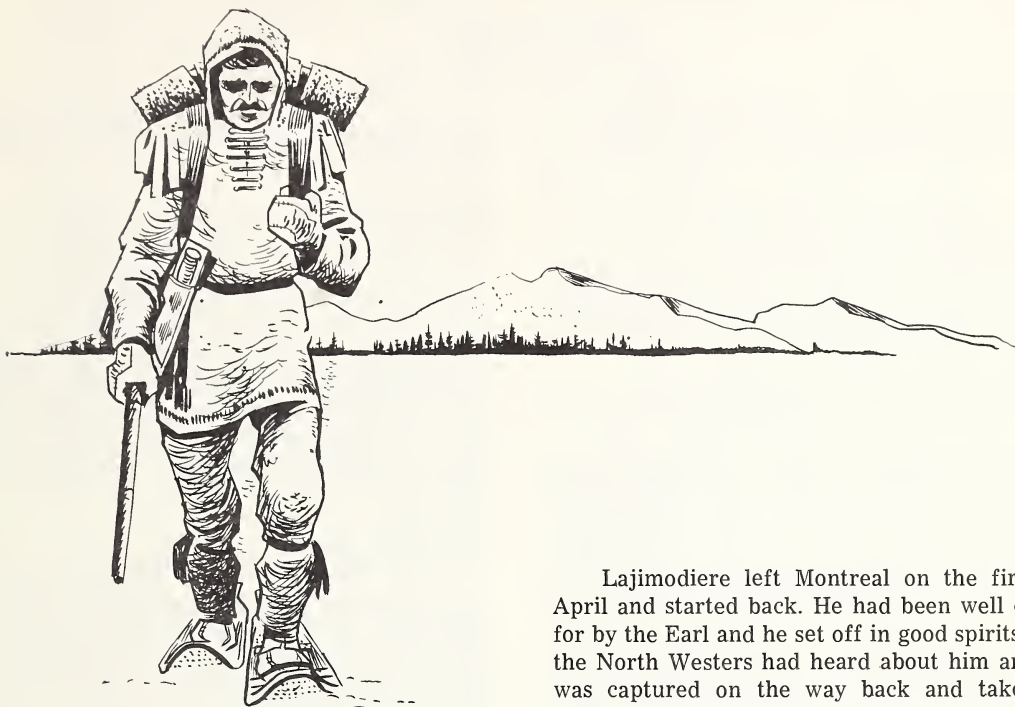
"There was wheat in one corner of our loft," she said, "and oats in another and barley in another. Mother had shelves in the loft for cheese and boxes and candles, and for buffalo sinews and for many other things.

"Lamps were just bowls of grease having wicks of cloth which were lighted. The first kerosene lamps came into the settlement about 1845.

"With a flail the men beat the grain in the barns during the fall of the year following the harvest. Then it was taken to the stone mill which had been built at Point Douglas and was ground into flour."

By the 1850's Red River was sufficiently connected with the outside world that occasionally an apple or an orange could be obtained in the settlement and supplies of finished clothing could be ordered by the well-to-do from Scotland or England to be brought out to Hudson Bay and on to Red River by York boat. But by the time these things happened Red River was no longer frontier settlement in the same sense that it had been. At least it was no longer cut off and living without the benefits from the outside world.

Would You Like to Take a Walk?



Jean Baptiste Lajimodiere was born in Quebec and went out West when he was eighteen to hunt buffalo and to take part in the fur trade. He loved adventure and met much of it on his travels. After years of buffalo hunting and river boating he came to Red River. He was hired in 1814 as a buffalo hunter for the colony.

One of his greatest adventures occurred in 1815 when he walked or snowshoed all the way from Red River to Montreal. Colin Robertson hired him for the job, promising that he would pay Lajimodiere £45 and if he should die on the way his wife would get £7 per annum for the next ten years. Jean was to carry important papers to Lord Selkirk to tell him of the trouble with the North Westers. Jean left Red River on October 17th.

He went down the Red River into the United States and then east to Fond du Lac. By this time it was probably cold enough to cross the lakes by snowshoe and Jean went across country. He fished and caught his food as he went along. Almost five weary months later—some time around the first of March—he arrived at Montreal. No doubt the Earl was well pleased with the courage of this man. Walking to Montreal today from Red River would be no mean task. In those days without roads or good maps it must have been an appalling thought to contemplate such a trip. Lord Selkirk presented him with a sword and promised him a farm in Red River.

Lajimodiere left Montreal on the first of April and started back. He had been well cared for by the Earl and he set off in good spirits. But the North Westers had heard about him and he was captured on the way back and taken to Fort William, the North Westers' headquarters. Here he was kept in prison for the best part of a year until the Earl himself, on his way to Red River, captured the Fort and released the prisoners.

Lajimodiere then went home with the Earl to Red River. He was given a large piece of land on the east bank of the Red six chains wide. Probably this was Jean's greatest adventure although he had many.

Once he had been chased several miles to a spot close to Fort Edmonton by a Cree chief and his band who had captured Marie, her children and Jean and had held them captive. In the night Jean and Marie made off and reached the south bank of the Saskatchewan ahead of the chief. Frantic signals and shouts brought canoes from the north bank which sped across the water to them and in a few moments had Marie and Jean safely away. Before they reached the fort on the other side the war-whooping Crees swept over the top of the hill and with yells of anger shot at their escaping prisoners. No doubt after that day's adventure Jean tuned up his violin in Fort Edmonton and played a happy jig for his rescuers. Perhaps too when he arrived back at Fort Douglas safe and sound after his great continental walk he sounded a few happy notes on his violin for his rejoicing relatives and friends.

Today his sword, his gun and his violin may be seen in the Manitoba Museum.

PROBLEM AREAS FOR STUDY

PROBLEM I

WHY THE SETTLERS CAME

Answers to some of the following questions should provide a setting for the enterprise.

1. How was land held in Scotland in the early 19th century?
2. What type of farming did crofters do?
3. What experience had the H.B.C. with Scots employees?
4. Why did Lord Selkirk undertake the task of transporting and transplanting these people?
5. What were his motives?
6. What did he do to arrange for a place for the Scottish immigrants?

Discussion and reports should develop a picture of what life was like in Britain at the beginning of the 19th century. Consider farming: the amount of bushels per acre received for some of the grains, the kinds of cattle, methods of cultivating soil as compared to the present, the kinds of vegetables grown in gardens, the kinds of fruit. Consider homes: how they were built, how heated, how cooking was done, the various kinds of activity that went on in the home. Consider diets: decide whether oatmeal and milk, potatoes and herring provided a good diet. Consider the culture: the importance of the church in Scottish life, the importance of an education to these people, the kinds of skills the Scottish were proficient in. Consider the growth of factories: how they changed home life, how it affected children's lives; working hours and conditions, why the factory was preferable to cottage industries or home weaving.

Study a map of Scotland. Locate the Island of Lewis, Stornoway, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Sutherlandshire. On a globe find the route to Hudson Bay. Locate York Factory and Red River.

Discuss what would be the advantages of leaving Scotland; what were the advantages offered in the new world. Discuss what the settlers would be fearful of in the new land.

Discuss what wealthy men do nowadays to improve the lot of others:—endowments for universities, scholarships, foundations for cure of diseases, etc. Compare to Lord Selkirk's desire to provide freedom and a better life for

the Scottish crofters. Consider how the dreams and enthusiasm of such men make great changes in the world.

Suggested Project:

Collect samples of Scottish weaving — the clan tartans, homespun, Harris tweed, cashmere, etc. Collect pictures of different breeds of Scottish sheep. Get samples of wool and find out how raw wool is spun into skein wool. Do some hand weaving. See a loom if possible and note how the loom works. Activity on the processing of wool from sheep to finished cloth. Sheep raising was difficult for the Red River settlers because the environment was so very different from their home land. In what ways would it be different? Today many sheep are raised in Manitoba.

Suggested Project:

Each child might cover a large orange with papier mâché mixture and let this dry to make a model globe. When dry cut carefully in half and remove the fruit, then glue a strip around the join in the halves and make a small globe. A butcher's skewer may be put through to form the axis. Paint the world blue with poster paints then draw an outline map of the British Isles and one of North America. Dot in the route from Stornoway to York Factory.

Suggested Project:

Make a profile time chart of the various events which led to the formation of the Hudson's Bay Company and the highlights of the discovery of the continent by the two great fur trading companies up until 1810.

Suggested Project:

Dramatize the story of the crofters, their hearing of the offer of a new life in the West and ending with their embarking at Stornoway to cross the Atlantic. Work in the questions they would likely ask about their new homes; their bitterness about being forced to leave their old homes; the choices they would make regarding who was to go; the treasures they would choose to take with them, their hopes and dreams for the new life.

PROBLEM II

HOW THEY TRAVELLED

At present it takes less than 18 hours' flying time to go from Montreal to Prestwick and the boat five days to Liverpool or Southampton. In 1800 a trip to another part of the world was a major undertaking and there would be no

turning back. Leaving home was a grave decision to make for the voyage alone had many hazards. The following questions are a few which confront us in this study:

1. What were ships like in those days?

2. How long would the ocean voyage take?
3. What were the hazards to health on long voyages at that time?
4. What were York Factory and Ft. Churchill like at that time?
5. What did ships do about icebergs?
6. What means of locomotion drove the ship on?
7. What would the diet on board ship be like?
8. What kinds of things would the settlers bring with them?

Discussion and reports should bring out information regarding the system of trading in Canada, some knowledge of the location of the headquarters of each Company and where their lines of forts were located. The meaning of the terms **factor** and **factory** should be clear.

Sketches of the interior of a ship and details about sailing a ship should be considered. The amount and kinds of instruments available in 1800 to assist in locating the geographical position of the ship and directing it on its course should be noted.

This section lends itself to much study of science: the buoyant force of water; the buoyancy of salt water; the nature of ice (how water expands when it freezes; how ice floats; the amount of ice in an iceberg found beneath the surface of the water; why a heavy ship does not sink, etc.). Some knowledge of the wind systems of the world and how a ship is sailed against a wind (tacking) should be discussed.

Health too should not be neglected here: make a list of foods carried on ships in 1800 and

decide what items of a balanced diet are missing. Find out what Captain Cook did to ensure the health of his sailors in the century preceding the birth of the Red River settlement.

Consider what the passengers would do to pass the time profitably on such a long voyage. What games might they play, what work would they do?

Suggested Project:

Discuss air pressure and how air pressure will hold up a column of water; that pressure will keep a column of mercury to about 30 inches; that a rise in height indicates fair weather or a rapid fall indicates a storm. Discuss the importance of this instrument to the captain.

To make an experiment to show how atmospheric pressure holds up a column of water.

Fill a long slender jar such as an olive bottle with water; place a cardboard over the end and invert the jar into a beaker of water. When the open end is under the level of water in the beaker, remove the cardboard and let the jar rest upright in the beaker. The atmospheric pressure keeps the column of water higher in the bottle than the level of the beaker.

Suggested Project:

Make a large-sized plastic asbestos fibre, or papier mâché map of Manitoba and the Hudson's Bay Area. The plastic map may be placed on a sheet of plywood to hold it rigid. When dry it can be painted and Churchill, York Factory, the Hayes River, Lake Winnipeg and the Red River System marked in. Trace the route taken by the settlers.

PROBLEM III

THE FIRST YEAR IN THE NEW LAND

The hard winter at York Factory was followed by a long 700-mile trip south by boat and on foot. Portages and tracking through shallow water were very difficult and wearisome. The insects and hot weather added to the troubles but at last the settlers made it to the forks of the Red and the Assiniboine. It was August 30, 1812.

Discuss these questions:

1. What did the settlers learn from their first winter?
2. How were the shelters for the winter built and heated?
3. What hardships did they endure?
4. What food did they have for the winter?
5. Did this constitute a balanced diet?
6. How far was it from York Factory to the junction of the Red and the Assiniboine?
7. Exactly what was their route?

8. What kind of boats were used to carry the settlers to Fort Douglas?
9. What hazards were there along the way?
10. When did they arrive?
11. Who greeted them on arrival?

Suggested Activity:

Dramatize the arrival of the settlers; the frightening welcome of the bois-brûlés; the taking over of the territory by Miles Macdonell a few days after the arrival; and the decision to go to Fort Daer in order to join in the buffalo hunt and get sufficient meat to last the winter.

Suggested Project:

One of the first tasks the settlers had was to build log cabins with clay fireplaces to heat them. A model log-hut and clay fireplace might be attempted; in fact a number of them could be prepared to be placed in on a sand table and arranged as on the river lots along the bank of

the Red. If Fort Douglas is to be shown it should be placed above the junction of the Assiniboine at the big bend of the river as shown in the map of Winnipeg. The plan of the Red showing Fort Daer at the junction of the Pembina and Portage la Prairie West on the Assiniboine, Jackfish Lake and even the route down to Fort William on Superior would all aid in making the story of Red River events more understandable to the pupil.

Equipment needed by the incoming settlers were snowshoes and leather clothing, such as moccasins, leggings, canoes, etc. If models of equipment of this type could be examined then smaller models could be made of them.

PROBLEM IV

THE FIRST EFFORTS AT SETTLEMENT

The first arrivals came at the end of the summer of 1812 and the primary concern was to obtain food for the winter. The possibility of obtaining food that they were accustomed to would be out of the question. Their first inquiries would be, "What do the natives and the traders eat?" Buffalo meat, pemmican, dried moose meat, saskatoon berries, etc., would all be new to the settlers. This native diet would be supplemented to some extent by oatmeal and flour provided by the Company. The adjustment to the food would only be one aspect of the change. What about farm implements? Who would build the ploughs? Where would they get cattle and horses?

Did the second group or the real settlers feel disappointment when they reached Red River to find nothing had been done? How did they manage to get along at Fort Daer? Consider these further questions:

1. Where did the group choose to settle?
2. What time of the year was this?
3. What food supplies did they have for the winter?
4. Were they able to grow any food in the short time before fall?
5. What were they forced to do in order to get food?

PROBLEM V

WHAT FACTORS MADE LIFE PRECARIOUS FOR THE SETTLERS

The quarrels between the two companies were a result of the increased tension in the race to seize the larger share of the western fur trade. The colony was caught between the two. Neither company liked the idea of a settlement, for settlement drives away the fur bearing animals but the Hudson's Bay Company sponsored the settlers with the idea that the colony would

Suggested Project:

Scurvy was one of the greatest hazards to health. Plan a diet for a settler's family which would have in it sufficient Vitamin C to avoid scurvy. Discussion should centre first around the available vegetables and fruit which would grow in Manitoba. Some survey of the foods which we have nowadays which come from far away should be noted in contrast. Discuss all vitamins, not in detail, but sufficiently so that A is related to yellow foods such as carrots and a lack is indicated in night blindness; B in brown coats of grains, C in citrus fruit particularly, and D in sunshine or fish-liver oil. Point out the lack of B causes beri beri and nervous diseases, lack of C, scurvy, lack of D, rickets (poor bone structure), etc.

6. When did they get back to Red River?
7. When did the second, real settler group arrive?
8. Why was the shortage of blacksmiths a great handicap?
9. When did the third group of settlers arrive?

Suggested Project:

List all the foods which are available in the country in its natural state. Begin with animals. List all those with edible flesh. List plants that may be eaten, not forgetting the mushroom family. List birds which may be eaten, list all wild fruit; list kinds of fish found in Canadian lakes.

Find out what uses were made of all parts of the buffalo in pioneer life.

Prepare reports on these topics.

Suggested Project:

Make a collection of pictures of farm implements of today. Make a model of a ploughshare such as would be used in a walking plough. Find out what other implements were used to cultivate the soil in the early 1800's. Prepare a display.

Make a chart centering around the buffalo. Indicate uses of parts.

provide the Company with food supplies for its Western forts. In reality the Hudson's Bay officials did not, in the beginning at least, much enjoy the job of caring for the settlers and the North West hated them because they were settled on their main line of entry to their western forts and, as Hudson's Bay people, were a danger to their trade. The elements were very

much against the settlers in the beginning too. Frost, grasshoppers and floods contributed to the disasters which occurred in practically every one of the earlier years. The wonder of it was that so many of the colonists stayed to rebuild after each catastrophe. It must have been that in the good years the rich pasture, the lush crops and the abundance of wild game and fruit made the land so attractive that the mental picture of it carried them over the bad times.

The final element which made life precarious was the large half-breed element in the population. These people were neither Indian nor white. They had a feeling of great insecurity. They weren't at home in the white man's world and they worried about the possibility of the land of their mothers being taken from them. Most of them were skilled hunters and followed the yearly buffalo hunt. They didn't accept the life of the farmer and they had no claim to the land in the Douglas estate but all of them helped themselves to plots so that they could stay in the settlement during the winter. This volatile, insecure group was the largest in the community and as time went on their threats to peaceful settlement became greater.

Consider then, these questions which follow as they relate to the Red River's situation:

1. What was the feeling between the two fur trading companies at that time?
2. What were the causes of more intense feeling after the purchase of Assiniboia by Lord Selkirk?
3. What was the attitude of the half breeds and North West men toward the settlers in the beginning?
4. How did it change?
5. How did the nature of the two leaders, Miles Macdonell and Duncan Cameron, aggravate the situation?
6. What happened to Miles Macdonell?
7. What happened to Duncan Cameron?
8. What leader was sent to replace Macdonell?
9. What happened to him?
10. Where did the settlers go each time warfare broke out?
11. Why would they go to Canada?

12. Where was Canada at that time?
13. What disasters contributed to the unhappy situation?
14. What did the bois-brûlés want for themselves?

Suggested Projects:

1. Learn some of the music of the Red River Days: the Red River Jig, the ballad "You Are Leaving the Red River Valley?" and Whittier's poem "The Red River Voyageur".

2. Examine pictures of the Union Jack. Discuss its history and its crosses; the Canadian Ensign with its insignia and the Hudson's Bay flag. Obtain a crest of Manitoba, and the statement of the Royal Warrant in which the parts of Manitoba's emblem are set out. Discuss also in contrast Alberta's Crest and the crests of the other western provinces. Flags and emblems could be the basis for a variety of art work to decorate the classroom.

3. Either by sand-table display, plastic maps, or some such visual-aid the students should know the location of Fort Douglas, the Kildonan settlers, the half-breeds' settlement and the Swiss settlers as well as the location of the Pembina Fort, Norway House, York Factory and Fort William.

Trace carefully the North Westers' Route to Red River and locate Grande Portage.

4. Plan a study of the life cycle of the locust and the grasshopper. Discuss how insects are controlled, how governments provide assistance in their control. Discuss also the early problems with rust and smut in grain.

5. The development of grains suitable for western agriculture was an important feature of our earliest history. Consider such early types, their virtue and failings, as: Red Fife, Calcutta Red, Caspian Sea Wheat, Marquis. Compare varieties to present day kinds.

Test wheat for germination. Grow small plots of grain in weedy ground, poorly cultivated; grow in well cultivated soils.

Examine the soil profile of your area. How deep is the top soil? (The top soil in parts of the Assiniboine-Red valleys is sometimes 4 to 5 feet deep. Discuss.)

Prepare reports on these topics.

Find out where Lake Agassiz was and why it no longer exists.

PROBLEM VI

THE REASONS WHY THE COLONY SURVIVED

One of the factors which gave stability to the colony was the arrival of Lord Selkirk himself in 1812. On the way West he attacked and captured the North Westers' fort at Fort William and earned for himself great enmity so that when he left the colony he had lawsuits on his hands for the rest of his life. The Earl gave the land free to the settlers although the agreement in the beginning was that they would buy it. His

enthusiasm and vision drove everyone to do their best during his visit. His settlement with the Indians did much to cement good relations in that direction. He settled his Swiss soldiers on land in the Seine area and finally he started on his return journey.

The story of Pierre Lajimodiere's trip east with a message for Lord Selkirk and his capture on the return journey, his release when the Earl

himself recaptured him makes one of the best "hero" stories of the Red River. How the man travelled east on foot much of the way until he stumbled into the presence of Lord Selkirk provides a source of much wonderment.

Consider the following questions which cover the years 1821 to 1835 in Red River:

1. What effect did the arrival of Lord Selkirk himself have on the colony?
2. What kind of soil and climate had Assiniboia?
3. What did Scottish temperament contribute to survival?
4. What caused cessation of warfare between the companies? How did this give greater security?
5. What swelled the number of settlers after the companies joined? Where did these people go?
6. What was the earliest type of wheat grown in the colony?

7. What crop always grew very well?
8. What caused the Red River Rebellion?

Suggested Activities:

Tie into the story of the Union the work of some of the great discoverers: Thompson, Fraser, Frobisher, Pond. Locate the route taken to the Athabasca country.

The story of the Seven Oaks' tragedy and the Red River Rebellion should be noted briefly. The story of Louis Riel who considered himself a patriot and who was looked upon as a rebel should be covered. The link between the Red River Rebellion and the North West Rebellion should be shown as part of the same trouble.

Names such as Semple, Riel, Scott, Lord Strathcona (Donald Smith), Van Horne, Chief Peguis, Schultz, Palliser, Sir George Simpson should mean something to the pupils as they cover this section.

Make a model fort complete with bastions and model guns. Compare warfare of the 1870's with warfare in 1960.

PROBLEM VII

THE CONTRIBUTION THE SETTLEMENT MADE TO THE WEST

The moving in of civilization was manifest by the schools, the coming of the railway and the growth of Winnipeg. The growth of the province from a "postage stamp" size to present day proportions is an interesting consideration.

The buying out of the Hudson's Bay rights to the West and the taking over of the West by Canada is one of the primary considerations. The Company retained land around its posts which provided it with great wealth. The land given to the C.P.R. resulted in the great waves of immigration which came later. Some of the answers to these questions should be given recognition:

1. When did the first missionaries arrive?
2. When was a school opened?
3. How soon did the railway come?
4. What were the early characteristics of the colony?
5. What functions did it begin to perform after life became peaceful and settled?
6. What city grew from the Red River colony beginnings?
7. What geographical factors caused the city to grow to present size?
8. What historical factors started the city off on its growth?

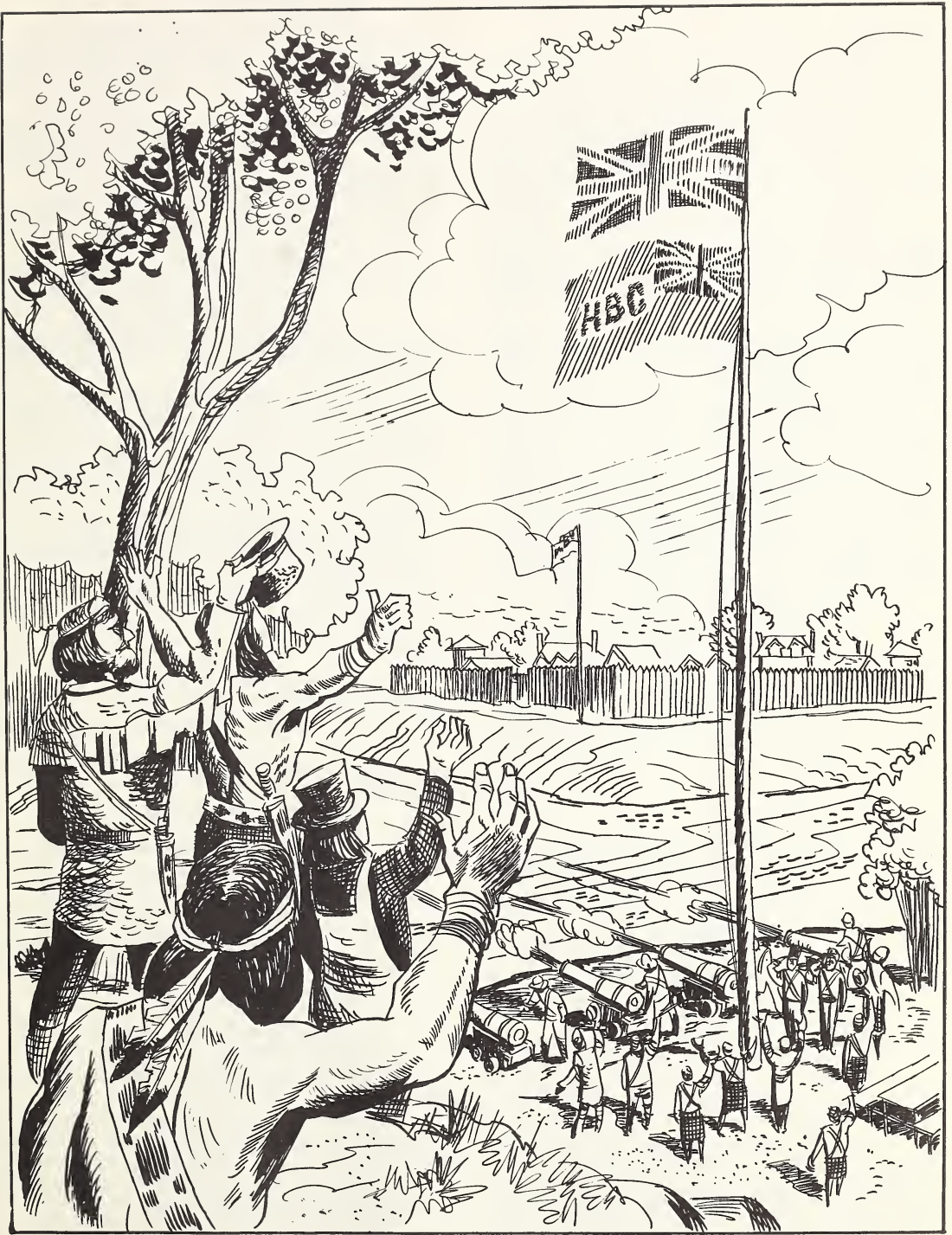
Suggested Activities:

Compare the growth of Winnipeg as it is today (Canada's third largest city) with other cities of the west. Consider: What the natural advantages are to the location of Winnipeg for cutting across present trade routes as well as the fur trade routes of the past.

Cities were located on rivers in the beginning because the rivers were the highways of the past. These cities remain on the rivers for different reasons. Find out how many gallons of water are needed per thousand of population, how much water is needed in industry. Consider sewage disposal in rivers, the amount of contamination caused by a city.

Obtain pictures of the early engines on the railway and the story of the "Countess of Dufferin". Obtain comparative costs of travelling by river boat from Winnipeg to Edmonton and Calgary. A sand table set up of the railway from St. Paul and running west to Vancouver could be planned.

Consider what changes the railway would make to the economy of Red River; how markets would now be open to the farmers. Consider too the possible changes in diet as a result of the railway. What foodstuffs could be shipped even without refrigeration as we know it?



Celebration at the signing of the Indian Treaty

FURTHER SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

Language:

1. Make up a diary as if written by a member of the Red River immigrants.
2. Write imaginary letters home, letters to families in Scotland describing the life.
3. Make up a few issues of a Red River newspaper. In it include local news, news from Scotland, letters to the editor, social events, etc.
4. Write up an annual report such as may have been submitted by the governor of the colony to Lord Selkirk telling of the progress, the difficulties and the growth of the colony during the year.
5. Make a vocabulary list of new words and idioms peculiar to the Scottish settlers, the Metis and the fur traders, e.g., bairns, portage, voyageur, York boat, etc.
6. Compile a spelling list of words new to the class and not regularly included in any spelling list.
7. Write imaginative stories about hunting events, the adventures of a fur brigade, the floods, the coming of the locusts, etc.
8. Write out a set of recipes for a Red River bride. Include such things as bannock, oat cakes, pemmican, etc.
9. Have a debate on such topics as:
 - a. Resolved that pioneer life was more healthful than modern life.
 - b. Resolved that better citizens resulted from pioneer communities than from modern communities.
 - c. Resolved that modern life is happier for most people than pioneer life was.

Geography and Science:

1. Compare the latitude of Scotland with that of Red River. Account for the difference in climate.
2. Discuss the Hudson's Bay Route: its advantages and disadvantages.
3. Collect information on icebergs. Try floating a chunk of ice. See how much floats above, how much below water. Discuss how radar helps ships avoid icebergs.
4. Make quill pens of turkey, goose or chicken feathers. Try to write with a quill pen.
5. Make a chart showing the life cycle of the grasshopper. Find out modern methods of controlling these pests.
6. Test the germination of wheat seeds, by planting 100. Place $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of damp sand on a plate. Cover with a sheet of blotting paper on which 100 grains of wheat have been sprinkled. Cover with another sheet of blotting paper. Cover with a heavy cloth. Keep moist and warm. See how many seeds have sprouted on the 5th, 10th and 15th days.

7. Make some parchment for use as window panes by applying a thin coat of oil to white board. Note the amount of light which comes through such a window.

8. Make a compass by sticking a magnetized needle through a small cork and allow it to float on a pan of water.

9. Make field trips to see:

- a. humus, top soil, sub-soil, sand, clay, sandstone and limestone.
- b. collect samples of above.
- c. go to a stream to make meaningful terms such as current, rapid, portage, cape, bay, point, etc.

10. Collect pictures of the fur-bearing animals of Canada. Discuss cycles, enemies, months when fur is at its best, etc.

11. Make a chart illustrating the steps in tanning leather, or the production of homespun cloth.

12. Crush some wheat and sift to obtain the flour and bran. Examine parts of a grain to see germ, etc.

13. Fill a glass with very cold water so that moisture will gather on the outside. Explain dew, frost, rain, etc.

14. Construct a small water wheel. Discuss its possible uses.

Health:

1. Compare Red River flour to our flour from the viewpoint of food value.

2. Find out the importance of meat in the diet.

3. Make up a first aid booklet for pioneers. Include in it what to do for:

- a. burns from hot grease.
- b. burns from fire fighting.
- c. broken limbs from severe falls.
- d. cuts and bruises.
- e. frost bite.

4. Discuss care of the eyes. Consider how these had an effect on eye health:

- a. smoke from fireplaces and camp fires.
- b. candle light.
- c. sunlight on snow.
- d. oiled parchment windows.
- e. hand sewing.

5. Discuss the purity of waters from wells, rivers, etc.

6. Make up typical menus for a Red River family in the summer, in the winter. Discuss the necessary elements lacking in the winter diet.

7. Discuss lack of dental or medical services and the growth of home remedies.

8. Practice simple bandaging and binding of a broken limb.

9. Make up a list of safety rules for Red River children.

Music and Dramatization:

1. Learn the Red River Valley song.
2. If possible have a group learn to dance the Scottish Schottische.
3. Dramatize the arrival of Lord Selkirk in the little settlement.
4. Dramatize the arrival of the first group, the strange welcome of the bois-brûlés and the ceremony of taking the land.
5. Dramatize the signing of the charter by the Indians in the presence of Lord Selkirk, in which he was given title to the land of Assiniboia.
6. Learn some boating songs. French-Canadian boating songs would be the ones chiefly known by the voyageurs.
7. Learn such Scottish songs as: Coming Through the Rye, For Auld Lang Syne, and Scots Wa' Hae.
8. See some Scottish folk dancing.
9. Have a "Highland Games".
10. Learn the "Voyageur Song" from the Silver Burdett Bk. IV.

Construction and Art Activities:

1. Make murals to illustrate such topics as:
 - a. The Journey from Scotland.
 - b. A buffalo hunt.
 - c. The work of a fur brigade.

2. Design covers and pictures for a booklet on Red River Life.

3. Make a sand table display of the settlement. Make paper cut-outs of the settlers in their old-fashioned clothes.

4. Make a model Red River cart from thin wood or stiff cardboard. Make the box 4" x 6". The wheels should be 8" in diameter. Wooden pegs, peeled willows, skewer sticks, can be used for axles, shafts, etc.

5. Make a model of an Indian cradle of birch bark, cloth or paper. Mold head of baby of plasticine, carve from wood or use a small hard-boiled egg. Cut pattern A which serves as body of baby. Roll, lap edges and glue as in AA. Draw the face and glue the head securely to flap X, letting small end of head project into the body. Roll as in AAA. Cut B from heavy cardboard. Cut cradle cloth C from tan cloth, paper or birch bark. Decorate with appropriate Indian symbols and fine strips of paper or cloth. Paste linen reinforcements on underside of eyelets to strengthen them for lacing. Glue B on C as in BC. Crumple white tissue paper around baby in cradle, fold the cloth and lace as in ABC. Tie leather-like thong through upper eyelets. Baby is then ready to fasten on Indian woman's back or to fasten to the bough of a tree.

(See following designs)

REFERENCES

Teachers' References:

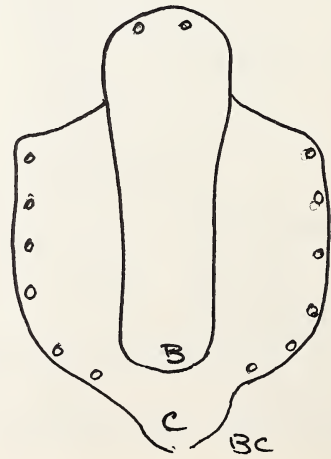
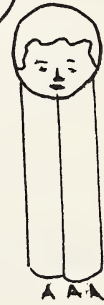
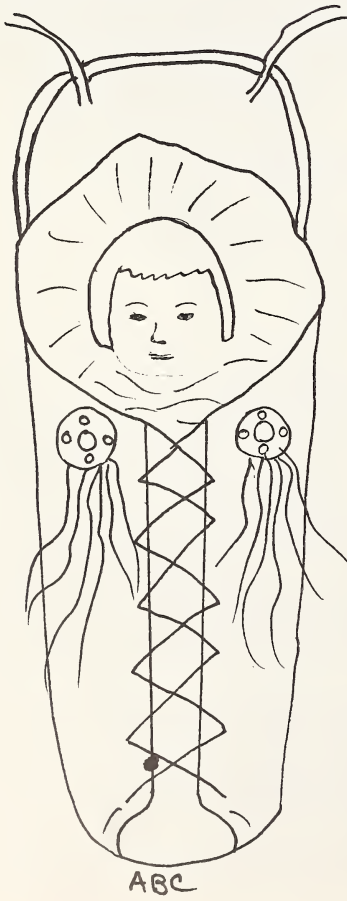
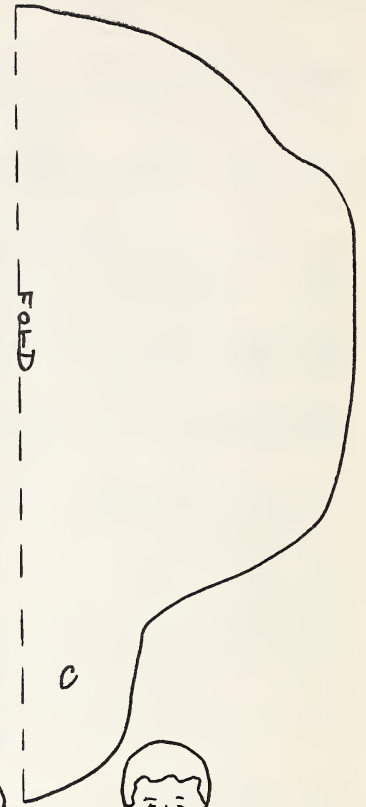
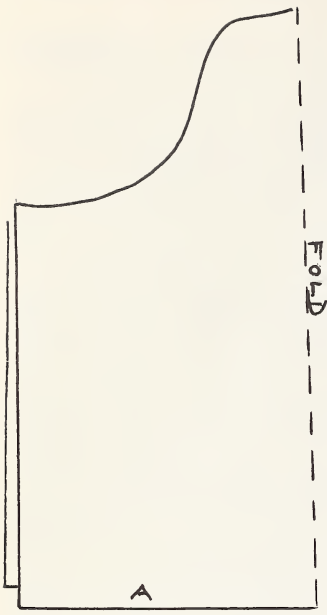
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Encyclopedia—*Canadiana*.
Burt—*The Romance of the Prairie Provinces*.
L. A. Wood—*The Red River Colony*.
Morton—*Manitoba; A History*.
Pritchett (1811-1849)—*The Red River Valley*.

Audio Visual Materials:

- Filmstrip—*Lord Selkirk the Colonizer*
Pk2062 (NFB)
Film—*The Great Plains*, Tk1205 (21 min.)
Film—*Prairie Conquest*, Tk1153 (43 min.)

Pupils' References:

- Scott—*The Story of Our Prairie Provinces*.
Burt—*The Romance of the Prairie Provinces*.
Chalmers—*Red River Adventure*.
Tait—*Famous Canadian Stories*.
McKinley—*Famous Men and Women of Canada*.
Lewis—*The Lure of the West*.
Highroads to Reading Book V.—*Land of the Silver Chief*.
Guillet and McEwan—*Finding New Homes in Canada*.



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